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SEMEYKO PERCEIVES 'SUICIDAL' CONCEPT IN DIRECTIVE 59

LD261331 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38 19 Sep 80 pp 5-7

[L. Semeyko article: "Directives 59: Development or Leap?"]

[Text] "A political upheaval" was how the New York TIMES described the international reaction prompted by President J. Carter's approval of Directive 59, which proclaims a new U.S. nuclear strategy.

The description is accurate. The turnabout in strategy "is bound to have an important influence on U.S. foreign policy," says the letter sent by the leadership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Defense Secretary H. Brown and Secretary of State E. Muskie. At the same time an undesirable shift in the world military-political situation is emerging. The vital interests both of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies and of the U.S. NATO partners are seriously affected.

The debate that has flared up in the West is not only voicing extreme concern but also sounding notes of restraint: Is the strategy actually new? If not--and there are grounds for such an assessment, so some people claim--why all the fuss, the many protests and statements? "NATO headquarters in Brussels emphatically disputes that J. Carter's directive has initiated a new orientation," West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMINE reports in particular. "It is a further development of the ideas set forth by former Defense Secretary Schlesinger back in 1974."

That assessment is not accurate, to put it mildly. It fails to consider the significance of the new elements in the Carter-Brzezinski-Brown strategy.

There is no question that Directive 59 did not emerge out of nowhere; its roots do indeed lie in the well-known "Schlesinger doctrine" (also called the concept of "limited strategic war"), which envisaged changing the priority of nuclear strike from cities to military targets. It is not for nothing that it is often given a third name: the "retargeting doctrine."

However, what is of much greater significance is the actual "further development of the ideas" of nuclear strategy, to which even NATO experts have no objection. Just what is new about this strategy?

1--It is planned to deliver "limited" nuclear strikes against a larger number of targets (military-political control centers are added).

2--Not only strategic, but also "Eurostrategic" weapons can now be used for these strikes.

3--Not only a nuclear war of limited duration, but also a protracted nuclear war is envisaged.

4--A first disarming strike is deemed the best scenario.

All this scracely fits in with the idea of an ordinary evolution of strategic aims. It is a qualitative leap, an increase in dangerous trends in the Pentagon's aggressive military-political aspirations.

Back in 1970 President R. Nixon raised the question of confining nuclear strikes to military and industrial targets alone in a conflict situation, in the interests of saving American cities. In 1973-1974 Defense Secretary Schlesinger announced the Pentagon's decision: Strikes should be delivered selectively, against only some of these targets. Such an action, he said, would demonstrate the U.S. readiness for escalation (if the United States had already decided in principle on using nuclear weapons), and that ought to bring about a breakthrough in the whole course of the war.

Political and military control centers have now been included in the list of vulnerable [porazhayemyy] targets. That is not merely an arithmetical increase in the number of targets (an increase of about 50 percent, according to some American data), but a clear intention of winning a nuclear war, a possibility ostensibly denied by America's leaders themselves in view of the catastrophic consequences of such a war. It is hard to reach any other conclusion since the destruction of the whole complex of strategically important targets is, according to the Pentagon's calculations, capable of paralyzing the enemy and forcing him to capitulate, and not merely of producing an "impression" on him by means of individual selective strikes.

These calculations are causing indignation even in the United States itself. "A concept assuming that the nature of a nuclear war can remain limited throughout its duration and that such a war can in some sense be 'won' is not merely dubious. Accepting that concept would in fact mean increasing the risk of nuclear suicide"--that opinion of the New York TIMES is supported by the new strategy's many critics in the West.

The "Schlesinger doctrine" emphasized the "limited use of strategic forces," and primarily of intercontinental missiles. But now the nuclear strategy is also taking into account the plans for deploying in West Europe new American medium-range missiles whose radius of action also covers a considerable part of the USSR's European territory. The deployment of the Euromissiles is a component in the new strategy.

Once again, this is not merely an arithmetical increase in capabilities for delivering nuclear strikes. What is important is the political aspect of the matter: West Europe is now being regarded as the starting base for unleashing nuclear war not just on a tactical scale, but also on a global scale. Moreover, the Eurostrategic weapons are assigned the main role in fighting a "limited nuclear war"--Washington's idea is that the use of these weapons would enable it to sit things out behind a kind of "nuclear Maginot line" and to escape retaliation. That kind of approach to "limited" nuclear strikes is a qualitatively new phenomenon.

The "Schlesinger doctrine" proceeded from the premise (at least, so its author said) that "limited" nuclear strikes would to a considerable extent be ostentatious demonstrations symbolizing a U.S. readiness to take greater risks also. To reason soberly, such a demonstration would not take long at all. Essentially just a single selective strike would be the crossing of the nuclear Rubicon and a more than clear signal of "American determination." But now, in the New York TIMES' words, the "American potential for participation in a protracted nuclear war" is being created. All the indications are that Washington wants to turn nuclear weapons into a "conventional" means of destruction. That is a serious strategic turnabout, though the likelihood that a "limited" nuclear exchange could last months or years is practically zero.

The inevitability of escalation is not denied even by H. Brown, who has admitted that implementation of the new strategy could lead to an all-out nuclear war. In his message to the NATO countries' defense ministers about the directive he signed, he once again stated with regard to nuclear war: "...We have no illusions about the difficulties of limiting its escalation and consequences." That would seem to be a realistic assessment. So why then is there a need for the suicidal concept? Why try to reconcile "limited" and "prolonged" lethal strikes? After all, even Clausewitz said: Any attempt to limit the use of force in war is ridiculous. But since the collapse of the strategy of "massive retaliation" the United States has been persistently seeking the possibility of the "rational" use of nuclear weapons. Back in 1958 the American General (U. Uimen) indicted the German strategist asking: "What could be more absurd in the nuclear age than that rule of Clausewitz'?" But in reality it is U.S. nuclear strategy that remains absurd.

"Is the United States now trying to create the potential to deliver a 'first strike' that would enable it to destroy Soviet ICBM's in a surprise attack?" the New York Times asks.

Indeed, the U.S. readiness to be the first to deliver nuclear strikes is now much greater than it was during Schlesinger's time at the Pentagon. On the one hand, the precentage of highly accurate nuclear weapons in strategic arsenals has increased substantially in recent years. [paragraph continues]

On the other, under the influence of that fact and also as a result of the general intensification of the White House's aggressive course, the idea of not just the possibility but the advisability of being the first to deliver effective strikes has been getting an increasing hold on the Washington leadership's consciousness. After all, if, as American experts calculate, it is now theoretically possible to destroy a missile launch installation not with two or three warheads, as used to be the case, but with just one warhead, what guarantee is there that the Pentagon will not do this?

The Pentagon is hoping that the creation of a new military technical base for the strategic forces may also provide America with much greater capabilities for the extememly rapid destruction of the enemy's main military might.

A strike against armed forces, France's LE FIGARO points out, can be effective only when it is delivered first and by surprise, when troops are at their permanent points of deployment, missiles are in their silos and aircraft are on their airfields. This is what the United States calls a "first (disarming) strike." In the light of Directive 59 this can clearly now be interpreted more broadly--as military disarming accompanied by the destruction of political and strategic control systems and the undermining of the economy.

This aspect of the new nuclear strategy is the most dangerous. The readiness for "limited" strikes is a course toward strategic superiority, toward unleashing nuclear war. H. Brown has never denied that the United States may be the first to use tactical nuclear weapons, but Directive 59 envisages the simultaneous use of strategic weapons also, including--which is very important--in local conflicts. At any rate, the U.S. defense secretary did not deem it possible to deny that when he answered a corresponding question at a press conference.

It should not be thought that the new U.S. nuclear strategy is "humane" since, the argument runs, it saves Soviet cities from American nuclear strikes. No, the directive, the New York TIMES remarks, prescribes having a "reliable strategic reserve," which would not be used in the early stages of a conflict, but could be brought into action when necessary. So the sword of Damocles of a nuclear strike still hanges over the lives of millions of city dwellers.

That is the content of the new concept, which the U.S. administration has made an organic part of its turn away from detente toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. It would seem to be not "cosmetic change" to the former nuclear strategy, but a qualitative change in it, not so much a stage in evolution as a leap in the development of military doctrine as a whole. At any rate it is an abrupt turnabout in the democratic administration's views. The turnabout is all the more significant in that before he reached the White House, J. Carter resolutely dissociated himself from the "Schlesinger doctrine."

What occasioned this turnabout in Washington's nuclear strategy? If you consider Directive 59 as a whole, it is a U.S. attempt to get out of the "nuclear impasse" which developed back in the sixties thanks to the creation of the socialist community's mighty defense potential. All this time the strengthening of the USSR's nuclear missile might has curbed U.S. aggressive aspirations. This might is curbing them all the more now that strategic equilibrium exists between the USSR and the United States. Washington is now hoping to secure strategic superiority primarily through the qualitative development of its nuclear forces. At the same time it is not forgetting the quantitative aspect of the matter either. Hence the new nuclear strategy, which is essentially based on the strategy of "superior countermeasures" [prevoskhodyashchevye protivodeystviye] announced by the Pentagon 18 months ago. This says that after a nuclear exchange the remaining U.S. nuclear might must be at least the same as the USSR's or greater. Of course, for the sake of decency mention is made of "equilibrium" between the remnants. But the true aim is to have more [nuclear might] and only to have more. It is a gamble not on preventing nuclear war, as is proclaimed, but on unleashing and actively waging it.

The new U.S. nuclear strategy, according to its creators' intentions, is supposed to increase the "deterrence" of the USSR from attacking the United States. But that is just as ridiculous as the whole "Soviet military threat" myth. If there actually is a need for deterrence, it really applies only to the United States.

Thus Directive 59, which according to official assurances is designed to avert nuclear war, on the contrary increases the risk of it. By proclaiming the aim of "reducing" the scale of losses in a nuclear apocalypse, it can only increase those losses. Publicized as a means of "stabilizing" the strategic situation, it destabilizes that situation. Even if you regard Directive 59 from the viewpoint of the officially recognized concept of strategic stability in the United States, formulated by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (stability "defines a correlation of forces whereby each side seeks to avoid using strategic forces in crises and does not deem it necessary to embark on new arms development programs in order to avoid finding itself in a disadvantageous strategic position"), the new strategy violates both conditions of strategic stability. Despite the fact that the safeguarding of that stability is one of the important commitments assumed by the United States and the USSR on 18 July 1979 in Vienna. Paradoxes and contradictions in are clearly inevitable in policy if people ostensibly are reluctant to wage nuclear war, but are actually seeking to turn nuclear might into a "flexible" instrument of foreign policy and a means of pressuring the USSR "from a position of strength."

Hopes of a policy of blackmail and diktat vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in the eighties are still more groundless than they were last decade. America will never succeed in securing military superiority over the USSR. And if it is incapable of creating a stronger foundation of strategic might than the Soviet Union has, the concepts of a modernized "limited nuclear war," calculated on the premise that strategic superiority is already in the bag, cannot be regarded as tenable, either.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CARRIES ZHUKOV ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT

AU252111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov, political observer of the Soviet daily PRAVDA and member of the World Peace Council Presidium under the rubric "Powerful Appeal": "Foreign Journalists--Guests of Our Paper"]

[Text] The first session of the UN General Assembly was convened 34 years ago in the New York suburb of Flushing Meadows. As early as in those days, in October 1946, the Soviet delegation submitted a resolution proposing, in the interest of consolidating world peace and security and in accordance with the goals and principles of the United Nations, that the General Assembly recognize the necessity of a universal limitation of armaments, and that the implementation of such a resolution should include banning nuclear weapons as a task of primary importance in this respect.

In those days no one dared to openly oppose such a proposal, which was the only sensible one, as the years elapsed since that time have confirmed. The memories of the horrors of World War II were still vivid in people's minds and the ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had not yet settled. The United States, however, and its future allies of the aggressive Atlantic pact did everything possible to reject this sensible Soviet initiative.

The United States in those days constantly repeated that the Soviet Union was in favor of banning nuclear arms because it had no atomic bomb, but that on the other hand the Soviet Union was stronger than the West and therefore the U.S. nuclear weapons were the only means of defense against "Soviet military danger." Today this old song is being repeated again and again, to justify the pursuit and intensificaction of the nuclear arms race, every time the Soviet Union submits proposals aimed at limiting the arms race.

Since that time the Pentagon has not renounced its plans to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, by constantly improving these weapons. Throughout all these years the USSR had to safeguard its security and was forced to produce analogous weapons.

The present so-called "only operational plan for the use of U.S. strategic forces," includes a wide range of "targets" against which nuclear death is directed. In order to pacify public opinion, the Pentagon invented the false theory about so-called "restricted nuclear war." Naturally, the U.S. generals are well aware of the fact that there can be no restricted nuclear war. Despite all this, the President's "Directive No 59" was recently issued in the United States, which envisages the possibility of using such weapons in so-called local war, under the pretext that a "restricted" nuclear war is being waged.

What was the purpose of this action? As the French LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE quite appropriately stated, "it is a question of change in the U.S. strategy as regards Europe. It is a question of changing from the theory of forward defense to the strategy of the first blow." This is the important thing: the first blow. This is why a powerful, new mobilization of all peace-loving forces in Europe, and not only in Europe, is so necessary today. Since the very beginning of the projects on deploying "Pershing II" and "cruise missiles" in Western Europe, the USSR warned that this is an aggressive plan aimed at the disruption of the balance of forces in Europe to the advantage of the United States. Some people in Europe did not believe us at that time. However, when people in Washington officially proclaimed "Directive No 59," envisaging the "lowering of the nuclear threshold," then the meaning of this becomes obvious for everyone.

During his negotiations with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev submitted the proposal of immediately discussing the question of medium-range armaments deployed in Europe simultaneously with the question of the U.S. nuclear means forwarded to Europe. These new proposals were greeted in Western Europe and throughout the world. Even Carter declared on 6 July 1980 that the United States "will be ready to begin negotiations" with the Soviet Union "if an acceptable agenda can be worked out." In practice, however, this "if" became a barrier along the path of starting negotiations.

The United States kept silent for nearly 3 months and only recently, after Comrade Leonid Brezhnev sent letters to Carter and to the leaders of the U.S. allied states reminding them of the fact that time cannot wait, a consultative NATO group gathered in Brussels under the leadership of the U.S. Representative Bartholomew. After 2 days in session Bartholomew declared that the United States is ready to hold preliminary (but only preliminary) negotiations with the Soviet Union. When asked whether the United States intends to include the question of U.S. nuclear means forwarded to Europe in the negotiations, the U.S. representative answered: "The stand of the United States is the same as set forth in the 12 December 1979 communique." This communique refers to the decision of the NATO council on the intention to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, and, among other things to pacify public opinion, it contains a proposal on negotiations only as regards medium range missiles. In the same spirit, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie made a statement on 15 September 1980.

What will happen to the tremendous nuclear potential accumulated by the United States on the territory of Western Europe? Only naive people can believe in the U.S. propaganda statements that these 7,000-8,000 nuclear warheads are quite harmless. A nuclear warhead which is already deployed in Western Europe should be put into operation? People are trying to persuade us that this is only a weapon for the military operations, this is to say--arms for close combat. Such an interpretation seems at least strange if we take into account the fact that of the 8,000 nuclear warheads, 2,000 are capable of striking on important projects situated in the western part of the USSR. Three U.S. nuclear aircraft of the "F-3" [as published] type which are stationed in Britain are capable of reaching Moscow and Leningrad. The "Phantom" A-6 and A-7 aircraft which are situated in Western Europe and the aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean are capable of inflicting nuclear strikes on the cities of Riga, Kiev, Minsk and Odessa.

The "Pershing I" missiles, which the Americans already consider outdated, can reach Kaliningrad. This is the "U.S. forward based system" and this is what it means. This is the system which the Pentagon insists on not wishing to include in the agenda of negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet medium range missiles, about which such noise is being raised in the West right now, were created in order to neutralize this U.S. system which is so dangerous to us--the forward based system.

What do people in the West actually want? As the daily CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, the United States prefers to pose the question in the following manner: "Either the Russians will remove their "SS-20" missiles and "Backfire" bombers, or NATO will deploy the new U.S. nuclear arms, which will safeguard the superiority of these armaments over Soviet weapons."

It is hardly possible to express the Pentagon's logic in a more outspoken and cynical manner. This logic can be reduced to the following formula: "What belongs to me remains mine, but we can negotiate about your property." Such style of negotiating with the Soviet Union has never been and will never be accepted.

Today the peace-loving forces must double, treble and multiply their efforts in order to reach truly serious negotiations about the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, based on the only realistic foundation--the principle of equal security and balance of forces.

As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev noted on 26 October 1973, in his speech to the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow, the "memory of the bitter lessons of World Wars I and II, as well as the awareness of the terrible consequences that may ensue from the use of nuclear weapons, forcefully call people on our world to energetic action aimed at preventing such a tragedy, a tragedy unprecedented in the history of mankind." These words sound particularly topical today. The forces of peace must unmistakably say "no" to the new American strategy. They must as unmistakably say "yes" to negotiations which must pursue the goal of preventing a new dangerous round in nuclear rearmament.

PRAVDA ARTICLE HITS U.S. NERVE GAS PLANS

LD291255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "Poisoners"]

[Excerpt] Reports are coming in one after another from the United States on the record growth of military expenditure and the stepping up of the development of new types of weapons. A report has also appeared on Washington's intention to begin large-scale preparations for waging chemical and bacteriological warefare. The U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have voted for the allocation of large appropriations for the construction of a plant for the production of binary weapons, which are a lethal nerve gas.

This decision was adopted by the legislators at the height of the current talks on banning chemical weapons and in spite of American legislation of 1969 on stopping the production of new means of waging chemical warfare. The desire to achieve military superiority at any cost is urging the legislators across the ocean to extend the arms race to a particularly inhuman sphere.

All means are being used to convince U.S. public opinion that such a step is necessary--references to newspaper fables about the "Russians' use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan," the need, of course, to "catch up with" the USSR for the sake of national security and so forth. Something else is being kept quiet: The nerve gas is intended for use not so much against soldiers, who are prepared for it and equipped with protective facilities, as against women, old men and children in the rear. The American military's stake on chemical weapons poses an even greater threat to mankind's hopes for lasting peace. In whipping up the atmosphere of militarist fever in which the "hawks" feel so free, Washington is preparing the European theater of hostilities for the use of chemical weapons. This aim is served by the NATO maneuvers "Certain Rampart-80" which began the other day in the FRG.

REVIEW CITES LENIN CRITICISM OF 'FREE,' 'INDEPENDENT' TRADE UNIONS

LD290833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Book Review by Prof G. Alekseyev, doctor of philosophical sciences: "V. I. Lenin on the Trade Unions"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Questions of the organization of the struggle and work of the working class--the leading force in the world's revolutionary transformation--occupy a prominent place in Lenin's ideological and theoretical heritage. One of the most important and mass forms of this organization, as is well known, is made up of the trade unions. A recently published anthology of V. I. Lenin's works on trade unions (Footnote), ("V. I. Lenin on Trade Unions" [V. I. Lenin o Porfsoyuzakh]. Moscow, Trade Union Publishing House, 1980, 400 pages) shows the breadth and diversity of Lenin's approach toward the trade unions, which are designed to serve as a powerful tool for the unity of the working class and its cohesion around its political vanguard in the struggle for the interests of all working people and socialism and communism.

V. I. Lenin creatively developed the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels on the proletariat's tasks in line with the new historical conditions. The breath of the time imbues Lenin's propositions on the indestructible interconnection between the working class economic and political struggle, the tasks of consolidating its unity and the role of the trade unions.

Lenin's teaching on trade unions particularly highlights the questions of their new role after the victory of the proletarian revolution when the workers' class goals and interests become the main reference point in the policy of the state of the working people while the trade unions themselves become one of the main components of the political system of a society turned toward socialism and communism. The trade unions begin for the first time in history to build their activity in accordance with the general socialist principles of the country's political and economic life, which creates the basis for establishing between them and the state--the main tool in implementing the will and interests of the working class--the closest relations of cooperation and unity.

Justifying the trade unions' place in the new order's political system, V. I. Lenin struggled implacably against various views and political trends hostile to the cause of socialism. The greatest danger was presented by Trotskyism, which proposed turning the trade unions into a mere adjunct of the proletarian state apparatus. The anarcho-syndicist views of the so-called "workers opposition" demanding that management of the national economy be handed over to the trade unions could also have caused considerable harm: This meant the negation of the state's economic functions and the party's leading role. V. I. Lenin also sharply criticized those who fought for so-called "free" trade unions keeping aloof from participation in the solution of general state tasks, "free" from the ultimate goals of the working class struggle for socialism and communism and "independent" of the overall interests of the entire working people. This view, he pointed out, "has been and remains either a bourgeois provocation of the grossest kind or extreme stupidity, slavish reiteration of yesterday's slogans.... Applying the slogans of old trade unionism to the present era would mean repudiating the working class's socialist tasks" ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 36 p 160).

Under the conditions of socialism the situation of the working class in the system of social production radically alters. V. I. Lenin explains the essence of these fundamentally new functions emerge for the trade unions in this connection. It is now the working class, the working man who becomes the master of the economy while the supreme goal of production is the creation of the necessary conditions for "ensuring the COMPLETE welfare and free ALL-ROUND development of ALL members of society" (Vol 6 p 232). That is why concern for the all-round development of social production is a vitally important and determining interest of the working masses and consequently of the trade unions.

There is no doubt that the brunt of this is borne by the socialist state. But the trade unions also bear a large share of responsibility for ensuring the dynamic and effective development of production and the steady growth of labor productivity and quality. They enjoy the right to take part in the management of production both on a statewide scale and at the level of enterprises--the basic link of the national economy. V. I. Lenin attached tremendous significance to trade union participation in the elaboration and implementation of production programs and plans, the maintenance of conscious labor discipline, the organization of socialist competition and the dissemination of advanced experience.

According to Lenin, the formation among the masses of a sense of being the masters of production and of a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, the formation of a new attitude to labor are exceptionally important in trade unions' activity. The trade unions' as Lenin understood it are a school of administration and economic management, a school of communism.

Participation in production management is inseparable from the implementation of a function which has been inherent in trade union organizations from time immemorial--the function of defending the rights and interests of the working people in the direct and indirect sense of the term. V. I. Lenin reveals the necessity and features of its implementation under the conditions of the new system.

Under capitalism this function of the trade unions is inseparable from the proletariat's class struggle against capitalist exploitation and the restriction of the working people's rights. In this struggle the workers are opposed by the entire might of capital and the bourgeois state apparatus. As for socialism, the trade unions' defensive function here is an expression of "nonclass" economic struggle against "bureaucratic distortions" of the Soviet apparatus (Vol 44 p 344), "an excess of departmental zeal," (ibid p 343) and individual economic leaders who are sometimes unattentive to the needs and requests of working people and their living and working conditions.

Here it must be borne in mind that the defense of the working people's rights and interests under the conditions of socialism is not a function of the trade unions alone: The state is also concerned for this, improving and implementing legislation, and it has been made part of the direct duty of the economic leaders too. Fundamental significance attaches here to V. I. Lenin's instruction that this activity must involve "a unique interweaving of our state measures and our agreement, our 'coalescence' with our trade unions" (Vol 42 p 208), that is within the general framework of the social programs which the CPSU and socialist state elaborate and which are implemented as the national economy develops.

The trade unions' role is paramount in implementing social programs. Thus, in the USSR they are in charge of managing state and social insurance, whose budget for 1980 was R34.5 billion. Work is in improving and setting norms for wages is done with their direct participation. They have a staff of many thousands of technical inspectors and a multi-million-strong aktiv--the members of the labor safety commissions and public inspectorates. The trade unions conclude collective contracts with [enterprise] administrations, take part in elaborating social development plans, engage in public monitoring and management in the sphere of consumer services, health care, the working people's leisure and so forth. The CPSU attaches exceptionally important significance to all this activity, promoting its further expansion and improvement.

The trade unions under socialism are an organization covering virtually all working people, which accords special significance to their correct leadership by the political vanguard. "One of the biggest and most formidable dangers to the Communist Party, which, as the vanguard of the working class, is leading an enormous country...making the transition to socialism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is the danger of alienation [otryv] from the masses, the danger that the vanguard will run too far ahead, without 'aligning the front,' without preserving the firm link with the entire army of labor..." (Vol 44 p 348). Lenin frequently stressed that the trade unions will be able to fulfill their task only in close cooperation with and under the direct leadership of the party of the working class. In socialist society the party, soviets, trade unions and other public organizations, although they fulfill different roles, have common political goals and operate on the same social soil, on a single legal and ideological basis.

V.I. Lenin saw the point of the party's leadership of mass organizations, including the trade unions, in educating them ideologically in the spirit of socialist principles and directing them politically toward active participation in resolving the tasks facing the country at a particular stage. Here V.I. Lenin drew attention to the need to observe special tact in work with the trade unions, to the inadmissibility of petty tutelage and excessive interference in their current work. He pointed to persuasion and patient educational work as the only acceptable method in party organizations' activity. A special role belongs to the communists belonging to trade unions and working in their organs: they must set an example of a truly communist attitude toward labor, serve as an example of conduct, be real leaders of the masses and win their full trust.

Historical experience shows that the consistent observance of Lenin's principles and the norms of party work among the masses ensures the unity of the party and people, which is the guarantee of success in building socialism and communism. Under the CPSU's leadership the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in economic and cultural building and in the struggle for peace and social progress, marching along the path indicated by V.I. Lenin.

MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLY COOPERATION COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD231109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Committee's Session"]

[Text] From 15 through 19 September a routine session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply took place in Moscow.

The committee approved a report on progress in implementing of measures and proposals for the rational and economic use of physical resources and examined proposals and programs for cooperation in this sphere.

The committee's work plan for 1981-1982 was approved.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA COMMISSION MEETING IN WARSAW

LD291334 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov has left Moscow for Warsaw to attend a meeting of the commission on nuclear engineering under the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The commission is to discuss implementation of the agreement between the partners on the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants and mutual deliveries till 1990.

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR DISARMAMENT, SECURITY MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO UN

LD291541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 80 pp 4-5

[TASS report: "Memorandum of the Soviet Union: For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] New York--Speaking in the general debate at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko presented the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" on behalf of the Soviet Union. The text of the memorandum is as follows:

The states and peoples of the world are now living under conditions of a newly complicated international situation.

The relaxation of tension, which became the leading tendency in the development of international relations in the seventies, is being subjected to attacks from certain influential forces. As a result, the world situation has deteriorated. The arms race is assuming increasingly broad dimensions. In some directions it is nearing the line beyond which the opportunity to curb it effectively with the aid of agreements based on mutual control may be lost. Individual states are becoming increasingly open in their attempts to ensure their own military superiority and disrupt the military balance of forces which has emerged in the world.

Talks on various aspects of limiting and ending the arms race, which in the seventies assumed an intensive nature and led to the attainment of definite results, have recently been slowed down and, on a number of major issues, broken off by the United States.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union considers it necessary to draw the attention of the UN member states and of all the peoples of the world to the state of affairs taking shape in the major areas of the struggle for universal peace, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, and for reliable guarantees of international security, and to recall those proposals put forward by itself and the other socialist countries in the interests of achieving success in this historic struggle.

The Soviet Union sees consistent progress toward the relaxation of international tension as the only possible path toward preventing the return of cold war and toward establishing normal, equitable relations among states.

Detente is the readiness to resolve disagreements and disputes not by force, not by threats or saber rattling, but by peaceful means. Detente is a definite trust and the ability to take account of each other's legitimate interests.

Taking the path of detente means moving toward eliminating the threat of world war, toward disarmament, toward consolidating international security and guaranteeing the most favorable, peaceful conditions for successfully resolving the social and economic problems facing mankind.

Under contemporary conditions there exists no rational alternative to the policy of relaxing international tension. The question is simply this--will the world take the path of rejecting the use of force, the path of disarmament and equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation, or will it be plunged into the abyss of uncontrollable arms race and the escalation of armed conflicts fraught with the gravest consequences for mankind.

The Soviet Union considers it important to strive for a settlement of existing regional conflicts and, at the same time, to show concern for the adoption of measures to avert, to prevent the emergence of similar new conflicts.

The Soviet Union is convinced that, by the peace-loving forces' joint efforts, the unfavorable development of international events can be stopped and the relaxation of tension can be defended, strengthened and extended to all regions of the world. As hitherto, the Soviet Union is prepared to make its own weighty contribution to this noble struggle in the interests of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

The constancy of the Soviet Union's vigorous peace-loving line in international affairs has been reaffirmed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has stated: "We will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and everything good which the seventies gave us, to attain a shift toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to protect and consolidate peace."

Ending of the Nuclear Arms Race and Renunciation of the Use of Force in International Relations

1. Back in 1946 the Soviet Union advanced the initiative of concluding an international convention banning forever the production and use of nuclear weapons, so that the great scientific discoveries associated with the splitting of the atomic nucleus could be used exclusively for purposes of enhancing the well-being and the living standards of the world's peoples, as well as to develop culture and science for the good of mankind.

At a time when it was relatively easier to resolve this task of historic significance the Soviet Union proposed that all the parties to such a convention adopt solemn pledges not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances; to ban their production and storage; to destroy within 3 months the entire stock of finished and unfinished nuclear weapon output. It was proposed to declare the violation of those pledges a very grave international crime against mankind.

However, in response to these proposals of the Soviet Union--proposals imbued with concern for the fate of mankind--the other powers to which this related above all took a definitely negative stand and adopted a policy of accelerating the nuclear arms race in the naive belief that they would succeed in keeping their monopoly of the production of those arms.

As a result, the problem of banning and destroying nuclear weapons has become far more complicated. But this does not mean that it is insoluble. People created nuclear weapons. People can and must outlaw and ultimately destroy them.

2. In 1978 the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states again advanced a proposal to END PRODUCTION OF ALL TYPES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND GRADUALLY REDUCE THEIR STOCKPILES RIGHT DOWN TO THEIR COMPLETE LIQUIDATION. At this special session devoted to disarmament and then at regular sessions in 1978 and 1979 the UN General Assembly came out in support of that proposal. The socialist countries' specific views on the start of such talks and their agenda are being considered by the Disarmament Committee. This matter brooks no further delay. And those who are avoiding a businesslike examination of the problem of nuclear disarmament assume all the responsibility for the consequences of such a procedure [obraz deystviy].

3. While advocating radical nuclear disarmament measures, the Soviet Union, however, does not approach this issue from a position of "all or nothing." It has repeatedly expressed readiness also to travel the path of partial solutions capable of limiting the nuclear arms race and closing one after another the channels of its development.

These statements of the Soviet Union are backed by practical deeds. On the initiative of the USSR and with its active participation important international agreements have been concluded BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER (1963), ON THE NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (1968) AND ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH OR ON CELESTIAL BODIES (1967), AS WELL AS ON THF SEABED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR (1971).

The significance of these agreements lies in the strict and clear-cut pledges which they contain, as well as in the fact that, taken all together, they create a basis for further movement toward limiting and ending the nuclear arms race.

4. In recent years the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward an entire complex of practical proposals, on each of which talks were started in the seventies between the relevant states.

An important place among them is occupied by the proposal FOR A TOTAL BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS. The conclusion of a treaty in this context would mean that no state would ever again conduct a single test explosion of a nuclear weapon and, consequently, that it would be impossible to improve or create from scratch any kind of nuclear weapon.

In the mid-seventies a certain movement became discernible in the solution of the question of a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. Trilateral talks were begun on this issue with the participation of the USSR, the United States and Britain. Right from the start the Soviet Union sought to ensure the success of the talks and to that end took important steps toward meeting its partners. This included its giving its consent to the establishment of a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions and to the treaty's validation even if, initially, not all five nuclear powers but only three--the USSR, the United States and Britain--participated in it.

Now, however, the United States and Britain are plainly pursuing a policy of protracting the talks, and in a number of instances backing down from proposals which they themselves made.

If the talks on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests continue to be stalled, this would inevitably open the way for the accelerated development and production of new and still more destructive types of such weapons. All the responsibility for this will lie with those who are to blame for the protraction of the talks.

5. The Soviet Union has always advocated that the elaboration and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures in the nuclear sphere be inextricable linked to the strengthening of POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW GUARANTEES OF THE SECURITY OF STATES AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE. Such measures would lead to the elimination of the atmosphere of suspicion in relations among states and a general normalization of the international climate and would contribute to efforts to halt the arms race.

The key to this lies in the nonuse of force becoming a law of international life. On the USSR's initiative the UN General Assembly adopted in 1972 a SOLEMN STATEMENT BY THE ORGANIZATION'S MEMBER STATES ON THE NONUSE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS LINKED INEXTRICABLY WITH THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR ALL TIME. The UN approval, in 1974, of a generally accepted DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION, whose formulation the USSR had sought for around 50 years, created a basis in international law for halting this gravest of crimes against mankind.

These were important steps, but, as the course of events showed, they were not enough. The Soviet Union therefore proposed in 1976 the formulation and conclusion of a WORLD TREATY ON THE NONUSE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and submitted for examination by the United Nations a draft of this treaty. The UN General Assembly supported this proposal. A special body was set up to formulate a draft world treaty.

Unfortunately, for a number of years now practical work in this sphere has made no headway. Those who are reluctant to renounce force and diktat in relations with independent states are thwarting the formulation of the treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

6. Obstacles also are being erected to the practical implementation of other UN decisions adopted on the Soviet Union's initiative and aimed at strengthening peace and international security. In 1947 the General Assembly approved a resolution ON PROHIBITING PROPAGANDA OF WAR in whatever form. Nevertheless, in many countries unbridled propaganda of aggression, chauvinism and expansion is still conducted today.

Despite the DECLARATION ON THE INADMISSIBILITY OF INTERFERENCE IN STATES' INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE PROTECTION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965, the world is still witnessing acts of blatant interference in other countries' internal affairs even as far as armed intervention.

The Soviet Union has been and always will be on the side of the peoples who are victims of aggression and of interference in the internal affairs of other states and is prepared to make a constructive contribution to the declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference by some states in the internal affairs of others which is being drafted on the initiative of the nonaligned countries.

7. The countries responsible for the deterioration of the international situation and for the arms race are avoiding implementing very important international documents, adopted on the USSR's initiative, such as THE UN DECLARATION ON STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY (1970) AND THE DECLARATION ON DEEPENING AND CONSOLIDATING THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION (1977) which define the main directions of states' efforts to curb the threat of war and ensure a stable peace.

In the solution of this task great importance is attached to the implementation of the principle of the INADMISSIBILITY OF THE POLICY OF HEGEMONISM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1979 on the Soviet Union's initiative.

The aforementioned UN decisions aimed at strengthening the foundations of universal peace and security must not simply be consigned to history; they are designed to serve for states as a guide for action and to be implemented in the practice of interstate contacts. As for the Soviet Union, its struggle to strengthen the political and legal guarantees of peace and for international security has one aim--that of ensuring lasting peace.

Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction

8. Of decisive significance for reducing the threat of a nuclear war is the halting of the further growth of states' strategic nuclear arsenals and the subsequent steady quantitative reduction and qualitative limitation of stretegic nuclear weapon systems. That is why for many years the Soviet Union has striven consistently to conclude effective agreements with the United States on strategic arms limitation.

The first accords of this kind between the USSR and the United States, reached in 1972--the TREATY ON THE LIMITATION OF ABM SYSTEMS AND THE INTERIM AGREEMENT ON SOME MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS (SALT I)--were greeted all over the world with the hope that it would be possible to halt and, subsequently, to reverse the strategic arms race.

The TREATY BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES ON LIMITING STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS (SALT II), signed at summit level in Vienna 18 June 1979, was to become the next major step in that direction. The peoples expected that immediately after the SALT II treaty came into force talks would begin on further strategic arms limitations and reductions.

However, the SALT II treaty has not yet come into force. Everyone knows who is responsible for the prevailing situation, as a result of which the process of strategic arms limitation has been questioned precisely when there was a prospect of further progress in this sphere of key importance from the viewpoint of peace and security.

As for the Soviet Union, it is still prepared to participate in the process of strategic arms limitation and reduction given strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union is ready to ratify the SALT II treaty and fulfill all its provisions if the United States will do the same. It also confirms its readiness to participate--after the SALT II ratification--in talks on further strategic arms limitations and reductions.

At the same time, it must be clear that the cause of peace and the further efforts to prevent a nuclear war will suffer serious damage if the entry into force of the SALT II treaty is thwarted, just as it will also be clear who is responsible for this turn of events.

Prevention of a Sudden and Unsanctioned Attack

9. The Soviet Union has repeatedly and persistently posed the question of the need to formulate measures on PREVENTING THE POSSIBILITY OF A SUDDEN ATTACK. In the current conditions characterizing the arms race both in the quantitative and qualitative respects this question is acquiring increasing significance and requires immediate solution.

Also of continuing urgency is the problem of PREVENTING AN UNSANCTIONED OR ACCIDENTAL USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, whose importance the Soviet Union has pointed out more than once. No one can view with indifference recent events connected with the repeated false nuclear alerts in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The Soviet Union is prepared for a serious discussion of these problems on a multilateral level and on a bilateral basis, and is prepared to cooperate in any measures designed to prevent a nuclear war.

Strengthening the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime

10. The elimination of the threat of nuclear war depends largely on efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has always been opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons over our world.

Nobody can have any doubt as to the threat to peace which would ensue from the appearance of nuclear weapons, in particular, in countries located in regions of high war danger, and also in other states which seek to possess them for the sake of aggressive goals. The results of the second conference to examine the operation of the NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY which ended recently indicate that this concern is shared by the majority of the states, which came out for the adoption of further measures to strengthen that treaty and increase its effectiveness. Awareness is growing of the need to prevent the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology for peaceful use from acting as a channel for the proliferation of nuclear arms. There must be no deviations here.

11. Seeking to help strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime and thereby lessen the threat of nuclear war, in 1978 the Soviet Union issued a statement to the effect that it will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce their production and acquisition and do not have them on their territory. It proposed the conclusion on this basis of an INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STRENGTHENING SECURITY GUARANTEES TO NONNUCLEAR COUNTRIES. In the 15 May 1980 Warsaw declaration the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact proposed the resolution of this question on a European scale.

The Soviet Union has also come out in favor of agreeing ON THE NONDEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON THE TERRITORIES OF STATES WHERE THERE ARE NO SUCH WEAPONS AT PRESENT. Such an agreement could provide for a simple, clear commitment by nuclear powers not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territories of countries where there are no such weapons at present, irrespective of whether or not those countries have alliance relations with a particular nuclear state.

The Soviet Union's initiatives on strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear countries have met with broad support in the United Nations, as well as from the world public. They are in their second year of discussion--with a view to embodying them in concrete agreements--in the Disarmament Committee, although because of the unconstructive stance of other nuclear powers and certain states allied with them they are advancing slowly, to say the least. The Soviet Union considers it necessary to draw to this the attention of all UN member states.

12. In many parts of the world, for instance in Africa, the Near East and northern Europe, proposals are being put forward on the creation of NONNUCLEAR ZONES. The desire of states in those regions thereby to deliver their peoples from the threat of involvement in a nuclear conflict merits support in every way. Just such a position is occupied by the Soviet Union. On this basis it has signed and ratified the supplementary Protocol II to the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Prohibition of Other Means of Mass Destruction

13. Dangerous as nuclear weapons are, they do not exhaust the arsenal of means of mass destruction. Other types of weapons of mass destruction already exist, and new, even more monstrous ones could be created. The directing of scientific and technical achievements toward goals of creating new instruments of death threatens the peoples with colossal troubles.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving countries have long been advocating that mankind be protected against this threat. As yet only one real success has been achieved in this direction: In 1972 BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIC WEAPONS WERE BANNED. This is a substantial result, but embraces only one type of weapon of mass destruction.

Meanwhile in certain countries new types of chemical weapons are under intensive development--such weapons as killed or maimed many thousands of people back in World War I.

The Soviet Union, in close cooperation with a number of other states, put forward back in the early seventies a proposal on concluding an international convention ON BANNING THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ELIMINATING STOCKPILES. Talks have been under way for many years on this score. But there is still no agreement, and meanwhile the danger continues to grow. Energetic steps are required to complete this important task.

14. The Soviet Union consistently advocates that the possibility of replenishing states' arsenals with NEW TYPES AND SYSTEMS OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION be excluded altogether. It proposes the conclusion of an appropriate international agreement to this end.

The resolution of this important question is not progressing because of the negative stance of certain states, which would evidently like to retain the possibility of creating completely new means of destruction, clearly counting on changing the strategic balance of forces in their favor. The adventurist nature of such calculations is as obvious as their futility.

The sooner there is an end to any work in the sphere of creating more and more new means of mass destruction, the greater the confidence with which the peoples will be able to look to tomorrow.

15. While advocating an all-embracing ban on new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction the Soviet Union is prepared at the same time to agree to ban individual new types of such weapons. This applies above all to NEUTRON WEAPONS, the threat of whose appearance in states' arsenals is increasing.

Together with the other socialist countries, the USSR has put forward a draft international convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. But other countries which have the capability to create such weapons refuse to hold talks on banning them.

In the past the Soviet side has declared that the Soviet Union will not embark on the production of neutron weapons provided the United States does not do so. This stance on the part of the USSR remains valid now too in relation to the possibility of the appearance of neutron weapons in the arsenal of any other state. However, as before, the USSR considers that the best resolution would be a ban on neutron weapons in treaty form and on an international scale.

16. Work is under way in the Disarmament Committee to prepare a treaty banning yet another type of weapon of mass destruction--RADIOLOGICAL weapons, that is, weapons which affect living organisms by means of radiation caused by the nonexplosive decay of radioactive material. The USSR sees no reason why this work should not be completed in the very near future.

Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Arms

17. Soon after the end of World War II, in 1948, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal to the United Nations to the effect that, alongside a ban on nuclear weapons, the states which are permanent members of the Security Council should in the course of a year carry out a substantial reduction in their ground, naval and air forces. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have subsequently also put forward concrete proposals on questions of the reduction of states' armed forces and conventional armaments, above all those of the large states.

At various stages of disarmament talks this issue has been examined from different angles, and at present there is no angle which could not become the subject of agreement if all states displayed the same political will to this end as the Soviet Union. But there is no progress in resolving this question. Certain major powers refuse even to begin serious talks on this score. That is why the Soviet Union considers it necessary to reaffirm yet again that the proposals it put forward 2 years ago remain fully in force--TO END THE PRODUCTION OF NEW TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS WITH GREAT DESTRUCTIVE FORCE and to agree ON THE RENUNCIATION BY STATES WHICH ARE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND ALSO STATES LINKED WITH THEM BY MILITARY AGREEMENTS, OF THE EXPANSION OF ARMIES AND AN INCREASE IN CONVENTIONAL ARMS.

18. Some time ago efforts were made with a view to reaching agreement on LIMITING THE SALE AND DELIVERY OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS, which now involve sums of many billions and which lead to the saturation of crisis regions with dangerous means of warfare. [paragraph continues]

At the Soviet-American talks in 1978 on this question there began an elaboration of political and legal and military-technical criteria governing the permissibility and impermissibility of weapons deliveries. The achievement of agreement seemed to be within the bounds of possibility.

But the talks were halted by the American side, and it subsequently refused altogether to continue them. At the same time the scale of American weapons exports has increased sharply. All this runs directly counter to the interests of peace.

19. It is proposed to conclude in the fall of this year the work of the UN conference on BANNING OR LIMITING THE USE OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH CAN BE REGARDED AS EXCESSIVELY CRUEL OR INDISCRIMINATE IN THEIR ACTION. The Soviet Union has made its contribution to achieving progress at earlier stages of the international consideration of this issue. It will promote the successful completion of the talks.

Termination of the Arms Race and Disarmament on a Regional Level

20. The threat of war can be eliminated by taking radical measures in the sphere of disarmament on a global scale. It can be substantially lessened by limiting and ending the arms race in particular fields. It can and must also be combated on the scale of individual regions of the world.

In this context particular significance is attached, of course, to EUROPE, where the most numerous and powerful armed forces and armaments of the two military-political groupings of states are concentrated and confront one another. There are currently several main lines for energetic action in this direction with reference to the European Continent. On each of these lines the Soviet Union, in collaboration with the other socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact, adopts an enterprising and constructive stance.

21. At the suggestion of the USSR and other European states the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe considered the question OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES, including the notification of large-scale military exercises and the invitation of observers to certain military maneuvers. The relevant accords incorporated in the Final Act have been strictly implemented for 5 years now, contributing to a definite extent to an improved level of confidence in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocate expanding and deepening the confidence-building measures, implementing effective steps to lessen military tension on the European Continent and CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE. This initiative has met with a widespread response in practically all the states that took part in the all-European conference, and many of them now advocate that the upcoming all-European meeting in Madrid decide to convene such a conference. This is an important and promising matter. It necessitates, above all, overcoming the opposition of those forces that would like to prevent the lessening of military tension in Europe.

22. With the support of broad peace-loving circles in Europe, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocate that A TREATY RENOUNCING FIRST USE OF EITHER NUCLEAR OR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AGAINST ONE ANOTHER be concluded among all the states that took part in the all-European conference. It is perfectly clear just what beneficial significance such a move would have for the peaceful life of the peoples of Europe, and not just of Europe, especially if you consider that the European Continent saw the start of both world wars which brought mankind indescribable grief. Here too it is for the United States and its West European allies to respond.

23. The Vienna talks ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, also started on the socialist countries' initiative, are in their 7th year. More than once during the talks hopes of headway have emerged, but each time the NATO countries have created new obstacles to success. [paragraph continues]

The socialist states taking part in the Vienna talks recently took major new steps to narrow the gap between the sides' positions. What is needed now is a constructive response to them from the Western countries. The Vienna talks can and must be carried through to a successful conclusion.

24. As a result of NATO's dangerous actions aimed at undermining military equilibrium in Europe, the issue of NUCLEAR WEAPONS in the region has acquired considerable acuteness lately. A year ago the Soviet Union stated its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles weapons deployed in the USSR's Western regions provided that no further nuclear missiles of this kind were deployed in West Europe. The rejection by the United States and its allies of this offer and the adoption within NATO of a decision to produce new American medium-range missiles and deploy them in certain West European countries seriously complicated the situation in Europe.

The USSR recently put forward a new proposal--that issues relating both to medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and to American forward-based nuclear weapons be discussed SIMULTANEOUSLY AND IN ORGANIC CONJUNCTION. This constructive move from the Soviet side has evoked new hope among the people interested in avoiding the further fueling of military tension on the European Continent.

On this issue also it is up to the United States to respond.

25. In the opinion of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, substantial significance for strengthening peace would be attached to measures to LESSEN MILITARY TENSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA, which washes the shores of three continents--Europe, Africa and Asia. In their declaration of 15 May 1980 the Warsaw Pact states put forward a broad program of action in this direction. This includes: extending confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region; reducing armed forces in the region; withdrawing nuclear-armed warships from the Mediterranean; renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of European and non-European Mediterranean nonnuclear countries.

The socialist countries await other interested states' reaction to these proposals.

26. The problem of STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND LESSENING MILITARY TENSION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, on whose shores there live peoples who have liberated themselves from colonial domination, has acquired great urgency in recent years. These peoples' right to a peaceful, tranquil life and their desire to focus their efforts and resources on their countries' economic and social development are jeopardized by the sharp increase in the military presence and military activeness of the United States and certain of its allies in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has invariably supported the desire of Indian Ocean littoral states to transform their region into a zone of peace in which all foreign military bases would be eliminated and no one would threaten littoral countries' security, independence and sovereignty. To this end in 1977-1978 the Soviet Union held bilateral talks with the United States on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. But these talks too were broken off by the American side. The United States' current buildup of its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the creation of military bases there, particularly on Diego Garcia Island, run counter to the will of the peoples of this region of the world, increase tension and create the threat of dangerous military conflicts.

The Soviet Union supports the UN decision on holding in 1981 an international conference on the Indian Ocean. It is taking an active part in the conference preparations and is prepared together with other countries to contribute to the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace.

Reducing Military Spending

27. One of the simplest and at the same time most effective ways of ending the arms race and making the transition to disarmament is to reduce military spending. If agreement could be reached on the reduction of military budgets by states, this would lead to the curtailment of military programs and would release colossal funds for economic and social development needs.

It is well known that the question of reducing military spending is on the UN agenda and that of almost all the forums holding disarmament talks. But there is no headway--rather the reverse: Over the last 20 years states' total annual military spending has at least doubled.

Many years ago the Soviet Union advocated reducing the military budgets of all states, especially the major powers. That is still its position today. The United Nations has repeatedly voiced support for these initiatives. But certain states, including some permanent members of the Security Council, are openly thwarting all decisions and calls for reduced military spending, resorting to various farfetched excuses.

For its part the Soviet Union reaffirms that it is ready at any time to start talks with other states possessing great economic and military potential, including with all the states that are permanent members of the Security Council, regarding the specific sizes--in either absolute or percentage terms--of the reductions in the military budgets of each of these states. The Soviet Union is also prepared to reach agreement on the size of the sum that would be earmarked for increasing economic aid to developing countries by each state reducing its military budget.

The experience of international life attests that there is only one road to lasting peace, to the elimination of the threat of another world war--the road of ending the arms race and making the transition to measures of real disarmament, up to and including general and complete disarmament.

There are no insurmountable objective obstacles on the road to lasting, guaranteed peace. The main obstacle is the absence of political will on the part of certain quite specific states. This obstacle must be removed. Detente can be preserved and strengthened and states' security can be reliably guaranteed if the UN member countries and the leaders of all states, without exception, display a due sense of responsibility, goodwill, dedication to the cause of peace and determination to uphold it.

History leaves no choice but that in favor of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. It is the Soviet Union's conviction that life itself dictates the need to mobilize the efforts of all states, large and small, to achieve real results in limiting the arms race and strengthening political and international-law guarantees of the maintenance of peace. The United Nations can and must use all its authority to this end.

The Soviet Union calls on all states to dismiss all considerations and calculations of short-term expediency, be they domestic or external, to abandon attempts to achieve strategic military superiority and the desire for hegemony on a global or regional scale and to realize that the vital interests of all peoples lie in removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring a peaceful future.

The Soviet Union is certain that this appeal, permeated by concern for peace, accords with the hopes and aspirations of all the world's peoples.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF UN ACTION ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Soviet Delegate

LD292159 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The Security Council held an emergency session during which the conflict between Iran and Iraq was debated. The council called on both sides to halt the use of force and settle the conflict by peaceful means. The Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the clashes between Iran and Iraq are in the interest of the reactionary and imperialist forces only. He expressed confidence that both sides will show the necessary good will to solve the differences by negotiations and reestablish good-neighborly relations.

Saddam Husayn Response

LD292220 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] AFP reports that the Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has agreed to the appeal by the Security Council to Iraq and Iran to stop the use of force and to declare peace if the other side also takes the same step.

The Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovskiy said in his speech at yesterday's session of the Security Council that clashes between Iraq and Iran are in the interest of the reactionary and imperialist forces. He expressed confidence that both sides will show the necessary good will to resolve their differences through negotiations and reestablish relations of good neighborliness.

GROMYKO CONTINUES TALKS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Talks With Chnoupek

LD291522 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister had a meeting with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. The sides emphasized the great significance that the meetings between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak, specificially, their recent meeting in the Crimea, have for deepening all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for the strengthening of friendship of the peoples of both countries.

When the international problems were discussed, Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the need for preserving and consolidating detente, lessening war danger in Europe and all over the world, proclaimed the resolve of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to be consistently exerting efforts for the implementation of the constructive proposals advanced by the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The minister also discussed a number of questions related to the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Meets Algerian Foreign Minister

LD291906 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Mohamed Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

Some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Algeria were discussed during the conversation. The two ministers exchanged views on international problems of mutual interest, including those pertaining to the present situation in the Near and Middle East as well as those connected with the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Receives Pakistan's Shahi

LD291910 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR received here Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, at his request.

During the exchange of opinions, the chief attention was focused at the situation around Afghanistan. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union, on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship and of the U.N. Charter has been giving and continues to give assistance to the efforts of the Afghan people to defend its national independence, and to repel armed incursions into Afghan territory from outside. He also noted that the Soviet Union has consistently favoured a peaceful political settlement of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan, for which there is an adequate basis constituted by the well-known constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 of this year.

Besides, Andrey Gromyko appealed to the Pakistani side to pursue a realistic policy with regard to Afghanistan and other neighbours of Pakistan and spoke up in favour of normalizing the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan through a relevant agreement, which is also being advocated by the Afghan leadership. This would serve the interests of the establishment of peaceful goodneighbourly relations between the two countries and between all the countries of the region.

Talks with Syrian Foreign Minister

LD291958 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister.

The two leaders exchanged their opinions on an number of important international problems, including the questions relating to the agenda of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides confirmed the unanimity of their viewpoints that the situation in the region continues to be tense as a result of Israel's continued aggressions and the continued attempts to achieve the implementation of the anti-Arab dealing in Camp David, which ignores the interests of the Arab peoples and goes contrary to the cause of the overall settlement and stable peace in the Middle East.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the unchangeable Soviet support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, with the PLO as their sole legitimate representative, and of the inalienable rights of these people, including their right to the creation of their own state.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed gratitude of the Syrian side for the constructive and consistent line pursued by the Soviet Union in the Middle East affairs.

The talk was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER ATTENDING UNGA SESSION

LD300816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, returned to Moscow today. He had been in the Republic of Cuba at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba on an official friendly visit and heading the Soviet delegation at the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

VIKTOROV CHIDES OBSTRUCTIONIST STANCE AT UN ECONOMIC DEBATE

LD290845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 4

[M. Viktorov article: "For Just International Economic Relations," first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The UN General Assembly 11th special session on economic questions, convened on the initiative of the developing countries, finished its work in New York a few days ago. The developing countries pinned great hopes on its formulating measures which would help to solve the complex economic questions facing them. But they were justifiably disappointed with the session's results.

Western and Beijing official propaganda and a number of bourgeois statesmen are now trying to pacify public opinion in the young, independent Asian, African and Latin American states and pass of the West's obstructionist policy as "constructive."

The agenda and the session's concluding documents have become the object of a fierce struggle between forces advocating the restructuring of international economic relations and forces seeking to preserve the old economic system of inequality of rights, enslavement and exploitation.

The Soviet Union regards with understanding and profound sympathy the developing countries' aspiration to put an end to the legacy of colonialism, to break free from the chains of neocolonialism, to overcome economic backwardness and extend to the economic sphere the process of eliminating colonialism. Our country actively participated in formulating fundamentally new political approaches to solving these urgent problems and supported the progressive provisions and the anti-imperialist thrust of the UN "Charter of States' Economic Rights and Duties" and of the "Declaration on Establishing a New International Economic Order."

These and other international documents relating to the sphere under discussion, have gained widespread recognition. They stress the need for a restructuring of international relations, for all manifestations of discrimination, diktat and exploitation to be eliminated from the sphere of international relations and for the breaking down of the obstacles created by the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in the path of the liberated countries' economic independence and progress. A large part was played in this by the cooperation between the developing countries and the socialist states which put the previously mentioned principles into international practice long before they were adopted by the United Nations.

It was natural that it was during the seventies that the opportunity appeared to include problems of restructuring international economic relations on the agenda of the United Nations and of other international forums. [paragraph continues]

A noticeable improvement in the international situation was achieved as a result of the radical change in the correlation of forces in the world arena and as a result of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the socialist community countries and other peace-loving states. The process of detente was consolidated and began to acquire specific political and economic expression. It is quite evident that real progress toward safeguarding universal peace and security and preserving detente as a leading tendency in international development is a necessary prerequisite for success in the search for concerted solutions to the vital global problems facing mankind, including also the problem of accelerating the young independent states' economic and social development.

However, the special session of the General Assembly was held in a complicated atmosphere. The present worsening of the international situation had a negative effect on the examination of the question of the long-term prospects for implementing decisions on restructuring international economic relations.

It is no secret that in an effort to slow down the objective process of renovating the world, a process which includes the successes of the national liberation movement, NATO official leaders have taken the course of intensifying the arms race and of unleashing provocations against independent states. They would clearly like to avoid solving through negotiation those problems which are complicating international life. It is sufficient to recall the adoption by Washington of the dangerous new strategy of so-called limited nuclear war which is actually fraught with catastrophic consequences for the fortunes of peace.

It would be naive to believe that the worsening of the international situation only affects relations between the developed capitalist states and the socialist community countries. The threat to detente affects the interests of all peoples. It is precisely when international tension is worsening that imperialism increasingly frequently and overtly uses or threatens to use force in an effort to control the world's energy and raw-material resources. It tries to suppress the people's national liberation struggle and selects as particular targets for its aggressive actions those developing countries which display a will toward genuine political and economic independence. These actions are one of the main sources of instability in interstate relations, including economic ones--a source of the emergence of new hotbeds of tension.

Some Western powers have chosen the path of economic aggression, blockade and boycott, and of disrupting economic ties as an instrument of blackmail and political pressure on other countries which are pursuing a policy disagreeable to the West. In violation of generally accepted norms of mutual relations between states, a number of imperialist countries have been unilaterally reneging on agreements and breaking off contacts and business links in economic, scientific and technical spheres. Such actions destabilize mutually beneficial international economic links and hinder the setting in motion of equitable cooperation.

The delegations of the socialist and young independent states noted at the 11th special session that in recent years the economic position of the majority of the developing countries had not only not improved but had even deteriorated. According to UN figures at present 800 million people in Asia, Africa and Latin America live in conditions of absolute poverty. Some 700 million adults on these continents are illiterate and 1.5 billion people lack, medical services. Extremely slow progress is being made in industrializing the Asian, African and Latin American states and in reducing the gap between the level of their economic development and that of the Western countries.

The developing countries have still not been able to achieve a substantial increase in their share of the world's industrial potential because of limited resources and the West's direct opposition, the preservation of the system of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and the transnational corporations' predatory activity.

The leaders of a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries, delegations sharply criticized the developed capitalist states at the special session.

The delegation leaders' dissatisfaction was perfectly valid. The industrially developed captialist states' policy is directed toward strengthening their privileged position in the world capitalist system of economic activity, keeping the young states in a state of dependence within this system's framework and creating the conditions for their continued exploitation.

As it emerged at the session, an increasingly large number of developing countries are beginning to realize the restructuring international economic relations depends primarily on how consistently they themselves wage the struggle against the policy of neocolonialism in the economic sphere too, how consistently they assert their sovereignty over their own natural resources and control the imperialist monopolies operating on their territories.

In their struggle to restructure international economic relations, the young states have the opportunity to rely on the assistance of the USSR and the entire socialist community, on its experience in establishing and strengthening the foundations of an independent national economy and of resistance to the pressure of the imperialist powers and their monopolies. The Soviet Union and the other CEMA members are implementing diverse economic and technical cooperation with them based on the sides' full equality of rights and on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis.

Our country, evincing an understanding of the developed countries' specific needs and problems, does not deny that they are right to raise the question of obtaining resources from abroad for financing their own development. The USSR believes that such demands must be made in the context of reparations for the damage caused by the former mother countries' colonial exploitation of these states and also in the context of compensation for the losses which they are now sustaining as a result of the multinational coporations' activity.

Representatives of the delegations of the USSR, of the other socialist states and of a number of developing countries laid particular stress in their speeches on the need for real measures in the disarmament sphere. It is currently imperative to rechannel for economic development purposes the hundreds of billions of dollars which are being spend on stockpiling means of destruction because of the arms race imposed by imperialiam. The proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies on this score are widely known. Implementing these proposals, particularly the reduction--in absolute or percentage terms--the military budgets of the states which are permanent members of the Security Council and of other states which possess a great military potential would immediately increase the opportunity to channel extra resources into the economic progress of all countries including the developing countries.

However, the whole course of the UN General Assembly special session has convincingly demonstrated the West's complete unwillingness to set about restructuring international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis. Thus the developed capitalist powers categorically refused to discuss any proposals which aim at granting the developing countries broader rights in decisionmaking in such organs as the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in which the dominant positions are held by the West. It is characteristic that the Chinese delegation gave the West substantial assistance in this. Posing as a "true defender of developing countries," the Chinese delegation in fact persistently urged them to take decisions favorable to the developed capitalist countries.

Because of the obstructionist stance of the United States and a number of other capitalist states the session was thus unable to fulfill the tasks set before it--to assert an international development strategy for the eighties and to adopt a decision on the commencement in 1981 of a round of talks, called "global talks", within the framework of the United Nations, on problems of raw materials, trade, energy, development and monetary and financial relations.

The questions unresolved by the special session have now been passed on for examination by the UN General Assembly's 35th regular session. Progressive forces are faced with a stubborn struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable, democratic and mutually beneficial basis.

USSR REPRESENTATIVE AT UNCTAD MEETING COMMENTS ON SESSION

LD290336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] In the Palace of Nations in Geneva the 21st session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] has ended its work. Our correspondent, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

Among the [word indistinct] questions discussed were those such as the struggle against Zionism in international trade, the removal of trade barriers and the development of links between countries with different socioeonomic systems, and a whole series of other problems. Here is the way Mikhail Semenovich Pankin, head of the Soviet delegation and head of the directorate for international economic organizations in the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade, commented on the results of the session ended here:

[Begin Pankin recording] The session has shown that [words indistinct] the capitalist countries are bending every effort in order to prevent the interference of the international economic organizations in the solving of such matters as the liquidation of barriers and artificial obstacles in international trade, or the restriction of the high-handedness of countries and national corporations. The developing countries underlined in their collective statement that the entire responsibility for the contemporary economic mess in the capitalist world lies with the small group of highly developed imperialistic states. At the same time, it is a source of satisfaction to UNCTAD that during the course of the session between the socialist and developing countries relations took shape in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, which made it possible to work out and prepare an important decision on the principle of the development of trade and economic relations between countries with different systems, which, as we expect, will be definitively completed, agreed and adopted at the next session of the council. [end recording]

GENERALLY 'BUSINESSLIKE WORKING ATMOSPHERE' EXISTS IN MADRID

LD261531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "A Clear and Precise Position"]

[Text] Madrid, 24 Sep--The sittings of the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of states which took part in the all-European conference are in their third week in the Spanish capital. The delegations are faced with the task of elaborating an agenda for the main stage of the meeting, scheduled to start on 11 November, and resolving a number of other organizational questions.

As at any international conference, various proposals are being discussed in detail here. A quest is in progress for ways of bringing the various delegations' stances closer together. This is painstaking, complex work and, of course, requires the display of goodwill to all the participants.

Of course, debates take place and differing opinions clash at the sittings. That is only natural. What is surprising is the reports appearing in the Spanish press and in the press in a number of Western countries--reports whose authors are trying to present these debates in a distorted light and damage the very idea of European detente. Nor can they get by without slandering the stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Yet this position is generally known and unambiguous. It is reflected in a number of joint documents of the socialist countries, including the May declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, and was reasserted at the recent Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and states. In Madrid the main efforts must be concentrated on agreeing on practical steps to implement all sections of the Helsinki Final Act. The most urgent task is to achieve progress on military detente in Europe and to agree on the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference would be an important milestone in the implementation of the commitments adopted by all states which took part in the all-European conference to seek the implementation of effective measures aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament in Europe.

The socialist countries' initiatives constitute a braod, realistic program for further progress along the path of detente, disarmament and peace in Europe. As for meetings like Madrid, in the socialist countries' opinion meetings of this kind can only yield positive results if all the participating states display the will to conduct them constructively and do not build their calculations on using these meetings for the purpose of confrontation. It is on this basis that the Soviet Union's delegation is proceeding in its actions at the present sessions in Madrid.

If all the participants in the preparatory phase are guided by similar desires, the decisions they adopt will make it possible to count on the success of the main stage of the international forum. Here it is naturally necessary to take into account the great experience accumulated--including experience on procedural issues--within the framework of the process which started with the CSCE. In general the course of the preparatory meeting is characterized by a businesslike working atmosphere which makes it possible to seek and find solutions to questions which arise.

Our country's foreign policy is a clear and precise peace policy. The Soviet Union's unswerving course on the relaxation of international tension, peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries' peoples was again reasserted in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech. "We are prepared to take concrete action for the sake of strengthening peace and improving the international situation," L.I. Brezhnev stated. All people of goodwill hope that these noble goals will be served by the Madrid meeting of states which took part in the CSCE.

SIX OPEC STATES TO REDUCE OIL OUTPUT

LD261425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 1

[From TASS-REUTER-AFP news roundup under the general headline "From the Teletype Tape"]

[Text] Six OPEC member countries--Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and Iran--have decided to reduce daily oil extraction by 10 percent. This measure is designed to help eliminate the oil surplus on the international market.

MATERIAL ON SOFIA WORLD PARLIAMENT OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE

Brezhnev Greetings to Forum

LD261509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 1

[L. I. Brezhnev message to participants in World Parliament of Peoples for Peace]

[Text] To the participants in the world parliament of the peoples for peace.

Dear Friends!

You have gathered at a complicated moment when the state of the international situation is causing increasing alarm and concern. The world is on the brink of another spiral of the race of armaments with which our world has already been oversaturated. The policies of some major states are based on the concept of the possibility of a "limited nuclear war." Undisguised threats to various countries are heard. The danger of sliding into a thermonuclear catastrophe is growing. Mankind has found itself faced with this choice: Either the peoples and states activate all forces to preserve peace or they will be thrown into an abyss of a destructive nuclear world war.

We are confident that there is a real possibility to curb those who, staking on the use of force and striving for world domination, are pushing mankind into this abyss. The fact is that today the destinies of the world are being decided not only by those who have grown accustomed to regard diktat, violence and wars as a normal method for tackling international issues. The growth of the military threat is generating a mounting wave of protest in the most diverse circles of general public--among parliamentarians, in political parties, trade unions, women's and youth organizations of different orientations. This is borne out by the forum which has brought you here and which is called upon and can make its authoritative word heard in favor of peace and detente, against the arms race, against the increasing war danger.

Our country and our party are being guided by the same concern as yourselves--the concern for the preservation of peace and for the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated, and substantiated by its practical steps, the following: We are prepared to take all necessary measures designed to reduce the threat of a destructive military conflict. We do not wish to compete in the production of lethal weapons and we are genuinely in favor of limiting and reducing the military arsenals, in favor of disarmament. We are prepared for a political solution to any international problem. To achieve this, there is no other road except negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security if, which goes without saying, all their participants sincerely strive to achieve mutually acceptable agreements.

Broadly represented at your forum are political parties, mass-affiliation movements and organizations, authoritative political and public figures expressing the feelings and aspirations of millions of peoples of different countries. Let this parliament gathered in Sofia give a new stimulus to an upsurge of the struggle and massive actions against the threat of war, for an end to the arms race, for preservation and deepening of detente. Let your efforts, dear friends, serve an early implementation of the bright dream of mankind--the establishment of a lasting peace on earth.

[Signed] L. I. Brezhnev

Ponomarev Address

LD291015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Protecting Mankind Against the Horrors of War"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep--Yesterday the plenary session of the world parliament of the peoples for peace was addressed by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed profound satisfaction that such authoritative representatives of public opinion on all continents have gathered together to discuss the most burning, urgent issue of today--the question of how to save peace, how to protect mankind against a new war.

The parliament for peace is a lofty, authoritative forum. Its participants are authorized to express here the sentiments and demands of the multimillion-strong masses and their will for peace, for the strengthening of detente and for resistance to preparations for war. So it is important that the results of our forum should not be confined to the adoption of one or several fine resolutions.

Over the last 35 years many different congresses, conferences, symposiums and meetings, including at the level of the United Nations, have been held on questions of peace and disarmament. Unfortunately the gigantic arms race continues to spiral.

A statement by UN Secretary General K. Waldheim is very characteristic in this respect. "Despite all the conferences and all the machinery," he notes in his report to the General Assembly session, "disarmament is a more remote goal than ever and the world still lives under the shadow of nuclear annihilation.... The disarmament strategy adopted by the special session (of the UN General Assembly in May 1978), which could become a milestone on the path toward lessening the arms burden, has still not been embodied in substantive actions, and instead there has been a further escalation of the arms race. Arms expenditure in the world in 1980 will exceed the stunning sum of $500 billion."

J. Gormley, chairman of the British miners' trade union, stated in an interview recently: "Western politicians talk too much about disarmament and do practically nothing to move from words to deeds. The only thing that can make them take real steps toward disarmament is mass actions by all who are interested in ending the competition to stockpile means of destruction."

It is time to act, and to act together, to erect an insuperable barrier in the path of those who, with maniacal stubborness, are preparing nuclear missile carnage. It is very important to realize that the danger threatens no one country or group of countries, but all peoples, all countries and continents. And this danger is increasing from year to year. Recalling the colossal expenditure which mankind wastes on arms and how destructive modern nuclear war could be, B. N. Ponomarev went on to stress that the recent period has been marked by a very sharp deterioration in the international situation. Both the supporters and the opponents of detente admit this. But how did it come about? Who is to blame?

Quite recently--actually, on the 35th anniversary of the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima--the White House, in Presidential Directive 59, proclaimed a so-called new nuclear strategy. This is the latest sinister step in the material preparations for nuclear missile conflict. The initiators of the new strategy do not even try to conceal its aims. Its essence is as follows:

The emphasis is placed on the organization of the waging of nuclear war, and not on lessening the threat of such a war, on the "acceptability" of such a war and on active preparations for it;

The United States would like, so to speak, to "regulate" nuclear war, gambling on a first, "preemptive" nuclear strike against military targets in the peace-loving socialist countries;

This strategy is aimed (despite the agreements between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter in Vienna in June last year) at achieving U.S. military superiority, and above all nuclear superiority;

It presupposes the development of qualitatively new types and systems of strategic and other nuclear arms and thus to a significant extent devalues the treaties and agreements already concluded on the control and limitation of nuclear missile weapons;

Finally, it turns the U.S. nuclear arsenal into an instrument of blackmail and diktat, by means of which the White House would like to achieve its aggressive, expansionist goals.

The supporters of this "doctrine" are trying to "accustom" the public to the idea that nuclear war is allegedly "acceptable," since it can, it is claimed, be limited in nature. This is monstrous hypocrisy and deliberate deception. The logic of nuclear war is implacable: If it is unleashed, it cannot be confined within any narrow framework, or somehow "limited." Today this is known to everyone, any literate person, and still more so to specialists and politicians.

The American military has created a vast number of military bases on other people's territories, and these now embrace practically half the world.

And then anti-Soviet propaganda is brazen enough to assert that somebody is threatening the United States. One look at a map is enough to see who is encircling whom and who is threatening whom. The entire U.S. and NATO war machine is built and developed as an offensive, not a defensive, machine. Those who need to defend themselves do not site their bases, armies and armaments on other countries' borders, thousands of kilometers from their own territory.

The United States is strengthening its military presence in Somalia, has actively begun participating in the modernization and buildup of China's military potential, is fanning hotbeds of tension in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean, is encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism on a modernized basis and the revival of the FRG Navy, is knocking together an anti-Soviet military triangle consisting of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo and is supporting Israel's aggression against the Arab states and the people of Palestine. Plans are being nurtured for a new military incursion into Iran, and the "rapid-deployment forces" are being formed as an instrument of direct armed intervention wherever Washington deems this advantageous.

The United States has again adopted, in full view of everyone, the course of diktat, force and confrontation in international affairs. To this end, in particular, qualitatively new nuclear weapons are being foisted on West Europe. The United States also demands that its allies pursue a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, and not only socialist countries: It is only necessary to recall the attempt to use NATO against Iran.

So all the facts confirm that the DANGER OF WAR EMANATES FROM AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND FROM SOME OF ITS ALLIES, FROM THEIR SENSELESS POLICY AND THEIR MAIN INSTRUMENT--THE AGGRESSIVE NATO BLOC [capitalized passage published in boldface]. Attempts to implement the kind of "antidetente doctrine" elaborated in the White House are today the main source of the growing threat of war and the cause of the exacerbation of international tension.

For this reason the U.S. and NATO ruling circles reject many concrete proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race.

The United States and NATO have repeatedly rejected the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact states to solemnly declare mutual renunciation of the first use of nuclear or conventional weapons, a halt to the increase in force strengths, the refusal to include new countries in military blocs and so forth.

For the same reason the United States is jeopardizing the understanding already reached to limit strategic weapons and is delaying the ratification of SALT II.

The sinister U.S. military plans are supported by Beijing. Recently Deng Xiaoping again repeated the thesis on the inevitability of world war. These are very dangerous statements. It must be said frankly that arguments about the inevitability of war are not abstract. They are not simply gloomy predictions. Certain political and practical conclusions arise from this principle.

If war is inevitable then we must reconcile ourselves to it and sit, arms folded, passively watching the dangerous development of events. In effect the Beijing leaders are instilling into the peoples the idea that the struggle against the danger of war, against endless armament, is senseless and is doomed to failure. Naturally, this stance is very advantageous to imperialism. It disarms the peoples and states ideologically and dooms them to bow their heads before the bellicose forces of imperialism and its accomplices.

As a counterweight to this the Soviet Union and the socialist community proceed on the basis that world war is not inevitable, that it can be averted. We are aware, of course, that this is not easy, that it is necessary to gather and unite all forces in the struggle against the danger of war, against preparation for war in all its forms, against the arms race. The socialist community's foreign policy with its realistic and constructive nature therefore enjoys wide support; its aims are understandable and are precious to all who want peace and are prepared to work for peace. In other words the thesis that war is not fated to be inevitable helps mobilize the people's masses in the struggle for the great goal--that of ensuring peace in the world--and provides scope for the peace-loving activity of peoples, states and their governments.

It must also be seen, B. N. Ponomarev went on, that the peoples are already suffering from the policy of war preparations, from the accelerating military preparations. The arms race is a heavy burden on the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, it swallows up huge resources which could be used, in particular, by the developing countries to eliminate hunger, disease and illiteracy.

The situation which has now arisen is an alarming one, but all the same one cannot fail to see that it is in many respects radically different from the situation prevailing on the eve of World War I or II.

First, both quantitatively and qualitatively the instruments of destruction have reached a level where world war as a means of achieving political goals has become impossible. It is senseless to count on such a war to establish, for instance, the hegemony of the United States or Beijing. Many responsible Western politicians are aware of this and are trying to counterpose to the course of confrontation the line of preserving detente.

Second, millions and hundreds of millions of people today, realizing this, are striving to join in the active struggle against the threat of war and to call to order those who are cynically playing with the peoples' destinies.

There are powerful, organized sociopolitical forces which oppose in practice the unleashing of such a war. These are the Soviet Union, the socialist community, communist parties and many social democratic parties, trade unions and pacifist organizations.

One mighty force advocating peace is the peoples of the countries liberated from colonial oppression.

As for the Soviet Union, B.N. Ponomarev went on to say, permit me to recall the remarkable words of our party and state leader L.I. Brezhnev: "For centuries mankind, seeking to ensure his security, has been guided by the formula: 'If you want peace, prepare for war.' In our nuclear era this formula is particularly dangerous.... Being clearly aware of this, we have said and we say again: 'If you want peace, implement a policy of peace and fight for that policy!'" The fundamental principles of Soviet Leninist international policy are contained in numerous official party and state documents and enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

This policy expresses the Soviet people's aspirations and enjoys their full, unreserved support.

This is the course which the USSR counterposes to the adventurist line of those who seek world domination, work toward war and grow fat on preparations for war, those who strive to sabotage international cooperation. But the logic of the arms race implemented by imperialism is such that every step toward building it up evokes a corresponding reaction. Every time they respond to a peace initiative of ours with another aggressive program, we say: Vain efforts! You cannot intimidate us! We are capable of responding to attempts to use force against us. The USSR will permit no military superiority over itself. At the same time the USSR will not follow the line of "fighting fire with fire." Restraint, consistency, invariable adherence to peace and a high sense of responsibility for preserving it, devotion to the cause of freedom and the peoples' independence--these are the distinctive features of Soviet foreign policy.

There is no type of weapon--nuclear or conventional--on whose reduction or prohibition the Soviet Union would not be prepared to hold talks. The proposals we have already put forward (there are more than 100 of them) embrace virtually all types of arms, both nuclear--strategic and tactical--and conventional, and also the confidence-building measures which are necessary to reduce the level of military confrontation.

This is also indicated by the draft documents submitted by the Soviet delegation to the 35th General Assembly session.

The Soviet Union is not only putting forward peace initiatives but is also engaged in concrete actions--including unilaterally--aimed at lessening the level of military confrontation and improving the international situation. Eloquent confirmation of this is provided by the withdrawal from GDR territory of about 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military hardware, which was completed by 1 August 1980, even in the conditions of increased tension.

Some 3 months ago Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward an important, constructive new proposal--on talks on medium-range missiles simultaneously and in organic conjunction with American forward-based facilities. Thus at a time of the deterioration of the international situation, when the danger of war has again drawn nearer, our state is once again, with the utmost seriousness and responsibility, demonstrating its love of peace and its constructive approach to the resolution of cardinal problems of world politics.

The Soviet Union and our leadership, headed by that outstanding fighter for peace L.I. Brezhnev, are doing everything humanly possible to avert a world war and curb armaments. The Soviet Union threatens nobody: not the United States, nor China, nor Japan nor West Europe.

The Soviet Union's enemies and the weapons manufacturers, politicians and propagandists who are at their service resort to shameless lies and slander, heaping the blame for the arms race and the exacerbation of international tension onto the Soviet Union. This is a really great lie, a shameless slander. These lies and slander are also used to discredit the Soviet Union and the socialist system and sow distrust in our peace-loving policy. Their main purpose is to screen those who are really responsible for the arms race, for sabotaging disarmament talks and for whipping up international tension.

Let us come straight to the point: Why does the Soviet Union need war? Who in our country gains what from war or from preparations for war?

The Soviet Union does not seek raw materials sources in other countries, nor does it seek to extend its own borders. We have no territorial claims on anyone, whereas certain countries--and this is well known--do make territorial claims against the Soviet Union. "We in the Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "have no classes, social strata or professional groups which have an interest in war or in preparations for war or which count on growing rich in that way." These words from the Soviet head of state reflect the very essence of our approach to arms questions.

It is sometimes asserted that a threat of military expansion arises from our revolutionary ideology, from our adherence to the cause of the peoples' social and national liberation. Permit me to recall that the CPSU has always rejected and now rejects the concept of "exporting revolution."

Dwelling on the main directions of Soviet foreign policy, B.N. Ponomarev highlighted several groups of tasks whose resolution is of priority significance.

First, there is the continuation of efforts to achieve military detente and end the arms race. Second, there is the elimination of hotbeds of tension by means of talks. Third, there is the full implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe, which occupies an extremely important place in world politics. In this connection the Soviet Union attaches particular significance to the successful holding of the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Fourth, there is resolute opposition to the policy of imperialist diktat, the deepening of the process of political detente and its extension to all parts of the world. Fifth, there is the development of multifaceted international cooperation on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage and the eradication of discrimination and neo-colonialism in world economic relations. Finally, there is the eradication of the "psychological warfare" waged by reactionary circles from the life of the world community.

Many governments, political parties and public movements are striving to find a common language on questions of peace and war and to ensure coordination and mutual understanding in upholding detente.

The diverse, multifaceted movement against war is a great force. It has tremendous potential and plays an ever-increasing role in shaping public opinion. However, the forces of the "war party" must also be soberly assessed. Militarist circles have already done a great deal to "accustom" people to living in conditions of the arms race and to regarding it as something ordinary and inevitable. They are trying to manipulate public opinion, to use it to screen their own plans, and they are seeking approval for their sinister game in the world arena. That is why it would be naive to expect profound antiwar sentiments to "work" by themselves, automatically.

The entire international situation demands that the struggle for peace be raised to a new level. All who are sincerely concerned at the intensifying danger of war cannot today sit back with their arms folded. [paragraph continues]

And of course, the first place in the ranks of the opponents of the danger of war belongs to the working class, the class which creates the main bulk--three-fourths--of the world social product, including arms. Together with the peasantry, engineers and technicians, scientists, writers, doctors and artists, the world proletariat is called upon to erect a reliable barrier in the path of the war danger.

The time for action has arrived. The peoples are declaring their will for peace, and the governments are obliged to fulfill that will--to halt the flight toward the abyss, to put an end to the arms buildup, to protect detente as the dominant trend in international relations. We are convinced that this goal can be attained. So what is needed is not anonymous and abstract condemnations of war and the arms race but persistent, energetic demands and appeals to the specific people and the specific bodies and organizations responsible for the growing preparations for war.

It is necessary to win over the majority of people onto the side of the idea of ending the arms race in order to ensure that this struggle becomes a mass struggle. Today more than ever before it is necessary to bring to the masses a sense of implacability, rage and anger with respect to nuclear war preparations. It is necessary to expose the selfish aims and antihuman designs of those who are trying to deceive public opinion and accustom it to the idea of the "acceptability" and "admissibility" of nuclear war. "...The threat to peace," L.I. Brezhnev said, "is created by quite concrete social groups, organizations and people. ...The sinister alliance of professional militarists and monopolies which grow rich on manufacturing the instruments of war, which it is customary to call the military-industrial complex, has become a kind of 'state within a state' over there and acquired self-sustaining force."

The ancient Romans, when they wanted to discover who was responsible for a particular crime, tried first of all to answer the question: "Whom does it benefit?" And today it would be useful for all true friends of peace to ask, at the top of their voice: Whom does the deterioration in the international situation benefit? Who needs the arms race? As in the past, a narrow but very influential group of financial oligarchs in the United States and other capitalist countries is growing rich on the arms race.

The whole world must know the names of the bosses of the military-industrial complex, above all in the United States, the names of NATO leaders and of the quite specific people or groups which have an interest in ever newer armaments. It is necessary to reveal to all the world the face of those who are kindling military hysteria, those who force countries big and small to increase their military budgets.

It is necessary to remind them of the criminal responsibility of war criminals according to the standards of international law. The charter of the Nuremburg tribunal stated unambiguously that it is a crime against peace to "plan, prepare, unleash or wage an aggressive war or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or to take part in a general plan or conspiracy aimed at implementing any of the aforementioned actions." It is necessary to tell the militarist circles and bosses of the military-industrial complex now, at the top of our voices: You are directly responsible to mankind for the growing threat of a war catastrophe many times more terrible than any past war.

It is important, B.N. Ponomarev went on, to seek to ensure that television, radio and the press do not serve those who grow rich on war preparations and the arms race but serve the consolidation of peace and rapprochement among peoples, mutual understanding and cooperation among different states. If this problem is resolved, if the gangsters of the pen and the microphone are restrained, it will be easier to lessen and extinguish the threat of war.

Finally, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, it is an important idea that it is now more necessary than ever before to achieve the effective pooling of the efforts of all who are against the arms race, against the danger of war and for detente and peace. Different forces occupying these positions operate each in their own way. But however different their views on other issues, however varied their habitual forms and methods of operation, the main thing is that on the question of war and peace their efforts should be directed toward the same point, toward one common goal, namely that of ensuring reliable international security.

We are convinced that nuclear war is not fatally inevitable. But that, unfortunately, does not mean that its outbreak is precluded. That is why it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the formation of a broad world front capable of achieving a radical, irreversible breakthrough in international development. There is today no more vital, more urgent task. It is necessary to realize that growing concern of hundreds of millions of people in the form of practical deeds, in mass, purposeful, coordinated actions aimed at preventing war. Then the chance of preserving peace will not be missed.

Resolution on Iraq-Iran Conflict

LD271728 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep, TASS--The world parliament of the peoples for peace, in session in the Bulgarian capital, today adopted a resolution expressing profound concern at the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The resolution says that only imperialist forces which would like to restore their influence and positions in the Middle East, to weaken anti-imperialist front and the front of struggle against neocolonialism, for peace, independence and social progress, stand to gain from the conflict.

The world parliament urged the governments of the two countries to show wisdom and restraint, to cease military activities and embark upon the road of a peaceful settlement of conflict.

World Parliament Charter

LD272222 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep, TASS--Follows the text of the charter which was adopted today by the world parliament of the peoples for peace:

"At this crucial moment when the war danger has grown sharply, the world parliament of the peoples for peace gathered in the city of Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty participants--representatives of various mass organizations and movements, political parties, workers in the field of culture, science, and religion, public and political figures;

Expressing the will and aspiration of their fellow-citizens from 137 countries to live in peace;

Deeply alarmed by the aggravation of the international situation and by the increased tendency to resort to a threat of force and its use, blockades, and psychological war which poisons the international atmosphere;

Extremely concerned over the unrestrained growth of armaments in the whole world, and indignant over the irresponsible policy aimed at augmenting them more and more intensively; concerned over the fact that the vital social, economic and political problems become more acute because of the rapid growth of military expenditures;

As a result of a broad and open discussion agreed on the following main goals and tasks of the peace forces at the present time:

1. Peace Is the Inalienable Right of the Peoples

To live in peace is the sacred and inalienable right of each person and each people. Peace is mankind's common inestimable asset, the main condition and prerequisite for progress.

The exercise of social, economic, and political rights is possible only with the ensurance of man's right to peace, the right to life.

Any encroachment upon this sacred right--the planning, preparation and unleashing of war--is the gravest crime against humanity.

The authors of so-called "new nuclear strategy" which is based on the monstrous doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war are guilty of the violation of this right. No "limited", "local" or "prolonged" nuclear war is possible. It will inevitably develop into an all-out nuclear holocaust.

The bellicose militarists confronted mankind with the acute threat of an immeasurably more dangerous and ruinous spiralling of the arms race. The attempts at achieving military superiority are not only senseless but are extremely dangerous as well. They are fraught with raising the arms race to such a qualitatively new level when it may get out of any control.

Nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction should be banned.

It is essential to prevent the emergence of nuclear weapons in the hands of the racist, dictatorial and other reactionary regimes, to prevent this threat to the independence of the neighbouring states and to universal peace.

To secure an end to the growth of armaments is a major task of today. Talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security are the only way to restraining the arms race. There is no other alternative!

To ensure this right to peace, we demand as follows:

That the SALT II treaty be ratified and put into effect without delay and that negotiations on further limitation of strategic arms be continued;

That talks on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons, including the forward-based systems, be started immediately;

That all the military alliances be disbanded, including a simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, and all foreign military bases be wound up;

That trust between states, trust which in the 1970 substantially promoted the cause of detente, be restored.

A great responsibility devolves on the participants in the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that signed the Helsinki Act, who are called upon to act in this spirit and make a positive contribution to the attainment of these goals. The adoption of a concrete decision on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of particular importance.

2. The Right to Peace Is the Right to National Independence, Free and Peaceful Development of Peoples

The peoples demand a lasting and just peace which will ensure for them full right to choose their own way of development and to establish a socio-political system in accordance with their wishes. The policy aimed at depriving the peoples of this right is--the imperialist policy. It contradicts the natural course of historical progress and is reactionary in its essence.

All the peoples should enjoy equal opportunities for socio-economic development.

To eliminate all forms of discrimination, all artificial barriers in international trade, any forms of inequality, diktat and exploitation in economic relations, and to readjust them on the principles of justice and equality is the legitimate right of all the peoples.

The policy of destabilizing the progressive regimes in the developing countries is a virtual aggression which is being carried out by means of pyschological, economic, political and other methods including an armed intervention. This is an encroachment upon the right to peace.

The creation of the seats of tension threatens the security, freedom and independence of peoples in various parts of the world. At the same time this stimulates a further growth of armaments, poisons the international atmosphere, and undermines detente.

Interference in the internal affairs of other states is a flagrant encroachment upon the right of all the peoples to peaceful, free and independent development.

The present exacerbation of the international tension is an obvious relapse of the old imperial policy of world domination. For these purposes various parts of the world are proclaimed to be "zones of vital interests", and a "rapid deployment corps" is being formed. This jeopardises peace, national security and freedom of the peoples.

The lack of real progress in establishing a new international economic order is the result of the unwillingness of the imperialist powers and the transnational monopolies to relinquish their privileged position. This convincingly manifested itself during the U.N. General Assembly's latest special session on the problems of development.

3. Detente, Democracy, Freedom and Social Progress

"Cold war", confrontation, and military hysteria hinder mankind's social progress and the fullest exercise of the basic human rights and freedoms. Cold war, confrontation and military hysteria are of benefit to the same forces of reaction and aggression which enrich themselves on the production of weapons.

Military expenditure constantly grows at the expense of the working people. It brings about a galloping inflation, the growth of taxes, and unemployment. Experience proved that the militarization of the economy not only fails to increase but diminishes the number of job opportunities and leads to cuts in the expenditure for health care, education, and other social needs.

It is essential to put an end to the criminal business of the arms manufacturers and dealers. To switch the military production over to peaceful purposes is practically possible, economically advantageous, and absolutely necessary.

The existence of the racist regimes and fascist dictatorships which grossly trample democracy, elementary rights and freedoms of their peoples, is an affront to mankind's conscience. Militarism and international tension bring about favourable conditions for staging anti-democratic coups and for keeping the fascist juntas and the anti-people dictatorial regimes in power.

The drumming up of military hysteria, the launching of propagandist campaigns in the spirit of hostility, suspicion and distrust of other countries run counter to the interests of all peoples. The mass media should serve the cause of peace, and not the interests of the military-industrial complexes and not to spread lies and misinformation for the purposes of deceiving the public opinion.

Those who bear responsibility for the education and moulding of the character of the present generation and the generations to come are called upon actively to assert the ideals of peace, friendship, solidarity, and respect for all the peoples.

4. Peace Is Our Common Right!

War is not inevitable! Peace can be preserved and strengthened!

Not a single country or people, no party and organization can achieve that by acting alone! Only our common struggle can frustrate the criminal conspiracy against the cause of peace. There is no other way!

Let nothing divide us in our common struggle for mankind's life! Let the force of the public opinion manifest itself in full vigour to stop those who push mankind closer and closer to a nuclear abyss!

Let the voice of the peoples for peace sound as never before in mass demonstrations, in actions of solidarity on a national and international scale!

Time has come for all the working people by whose hands all the values of this world are created to say their weighty word in defence of peace and mankind's future!

Let us support the efforts of those governments which, guided by reason, realism and good will, come out in favour of detente and disarmament!

Let us support the efforts of the non-aligned movement which, having a great anti-militarist potential, plays an increasingly active role in the preservation of universal peace!

Let us support the United Nations' and other intergovernmental organizations' initiatives on restraining the arms race, on strengthening peace and security of all the peoples, and on establishing a new international economic order! Let us press for the implementation in practice of the recommendations of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament and for the earliest convocation of a world conference on disarmament!

Let the forthcoming week of actions for disarmament October 24-30 and subsequent joint or parallel actions of the political parties, trade unions, women's youth and student organizations, religious, cultural and scientific associations show the peoples' firm will to prevent a danger of war!

The year 1981 should become the starting line for the peace forces' vigorous offensive in the 1980s for achieving a turn in the cause of restraining the arms build-up!"

Ponomarev Interview on Forum

LD272340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who headed the Soviet delegation which took part in the world parliament of the peoples for peace in Sofia, has given an interview to Soviet television and radio correspondents. He said:

[Begin Ponomarev recording] The world parliament of the peoples for peace ended its work in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, today. This was a very important forum of international public opinion. Delegations from 130 countries and 100 international organizations took part in it. It heard the voice of peace-loving mankind calling for an end to the arms race and the escalation of military danger. The source of the military danger and the whipping-up of international tension was also indicated at the meeting. The source is imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc. The representatives of the popular masses at large in Western and Eastern countries, from the north and south of our world cited numerous facts as proof of what imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, is doing for the endless growth of armaments, for the manufacture of nuclear missiles in spite of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, in spite of the will of the peoples which are demanding an end to the production of weapons of death and destruction.

It was a characteristic feature that it was not just representatives of the socialist countries but also delegations from such states as the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other Western countries who put forward these demands at the forum. The voices of representatives from Africa and Asia, exposing imperialism and neocolonialism, rang forth angrily. They demanded that their peoples be given an opportunity to live in conditions of freedom, national independence and peace.

In short, the voice of peace-loving mankind could be heard during these days in Sofia authoritatively demanding a halt to the armaments build-up, an end to saber-rattling, a halt to the production of nuclear missiles, neutron weapons and other types of armaments. It demanded the banning of nuclear weapons and the holding of talks on all controversial issues.

The representatives of peace-loving circles spoke with particular force against the manufacture and deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and against the barbaric doctrine of the so-called limited nuclear war. The world parliament of the peoples declared that the implementation of these projects could not be tolerated. An appeal addressed to all countries and all peoples, which was unanimously adopted at the forum, says: Today it is not enough to express concern. The peoples are strong enough to defend peace. Action is necessary. Let us abandon everything that disunites us. Let us unite in the struggle to ward off the threat of nuclear war.

All the issues at the Sofia forum were discussed in a truly democratic fashion. Everyone who wished to speak was allowed to do so. There were more than 100 speakers both at the plenary session and at the commissions of this forum. Two exceptionally important documents were adopted as a result of a profound discussion of problems which concern all mankind. These were the appeal to all peoples and countries and the charter of the world parliament for peace. These documents provide a comprehensive, objective and profound analysis of the situation which has arisen in the world today, an analysis of the inadmissibility of the endless build-up of armaments, and specific demands and methods of halting this pernicious policy.

These documents are addressed to the commonsense and conscience of peoples and governments and are designed to mobilize all peace-loving forces for the solution of a great and historic task, the prevention of a new world war, the ending of the arms race and the preservation of a lasting and just peace on our earth.

The forum greeted with great inspiration and enthusiasm Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message, which was permeated with sincere concern for peace and the peoples' well-being. The voice of the leader of our party and the Soviet state rang forth with especial force and had immense significance for the entire work of the forum. [end recording]

Commentary on Conference

LD272102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Sep 80

[From the "International Daiary" program, presented by Vladimir Savchenko, with correspondents Vladimir Pashko and Yuriy Zhukov]

[Summary] [Savchenko] A world parliament of peoples for peace has ended in Sofia after deliberations lasting a whole week. More than 2,000 representatives from more than 130 countries took part. A final document of tremendous importance for all strugglers for peace was adopted unanimously. Over to our correspondent in Sofia, Vladimir Pashko:

[Pashko] Some more figures--more than 300 political parties and public organizations were represented here. This clearly shows the scope of the movement for peace and the fact that people holding the most varied views are attracted to it. It has asked PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, a member of the WPC Presidium, who is well known to listeners, to speak in our broadcast.

[Savchenko] Over to you, Yuriy Aleksandrovich:

[Zhukov] "It is characteristic that despite all the differences of opinion stated during the discussions literally everyone mentioned in their speeches one thing: The fact that Carter's Presidential Directive No 59, which proclaims--as the Pentagon generals say--a lowering of the nuclear threshold, signifies a sharp intensification of the threat of a nuclear war. There was literally not a single speaker who did not mention this. And they all voted unanimously for resolutions in which the nuclear Directive No 59 was resolutely condemned as being a dangerous adventurist doctrine. An exceptionally interesting document was adopted during the work of the congress by major military specialists attending and taking part in the work of the forum. This is the first case of its kind when major military people who are now in retirement--they are not now connected with the military discipline--and who consider it to be their duty now to tell the truth about what is being done behind the scenes in NATO. [sentence as heard] You know that the entire congress proceeded under the slogan that resolutions are not enough nowadays--practical actions are needed.

"The message from Comrade Brezhnev which set the tone for the congress made a huge impression on all the congress participants. This message was read out at the opening of the parliament of peoples and the confidence and optimism in the message, which says that there are forces capable of stopping peace from (?slipping) into war, inspired the people and gave them confidence that their just cause would triumph. The congress is now over, people are going back to their countries and on the basis of coordinated decisions they will be taking practical steps aimed at the struggle for peace."

Ponomarev Departs Sofia

LD271704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (TASS)--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here for Moscow today. He had been taking part in the work of the world parliament of the peoples for peace.

He was seen off at the airport by D. Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and other officials.

STATEMENTS BY MUSLIM DELEGATES AT TASHKENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CITED

LD280232 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Abdullah Wahabev commentary]

[Text] The imperialist, Zionist and As-Sadat propaganda tries constantly to defame the USSR's stand toward Islam and the Muslims. These attempts have met with decisive rebuff at the international Islamic conference held recently in the USSR on the occasion of the 15th Hegira century. Our observer Abdullah Wahabev writes:

I wish to remind you of the most important points about the work of the conference. It is noteworthy that the Tashkent conference was characterized by the large number of representatives attending it. In addition to over 200 religious scholars and mosque representatives from the USSR, the conference was actively attended by prominent men of religion from 21 countries in Asia, Europe and Africa. The foreign delegates to the conference included Muhammad al-Khatib, the Syrian minister of Awqaf and religious affairs; Khalid Fadl Mansur, the PDRY minister of justice and Awqaf; Ahmad Jabarah, the mufti of the YAR; Ahmad Kattar, mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ibrahim al-Qattan, the chief qadi of Jordan; Sadiq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi, chief of the Al-Ansar sect and former Sudanese prime minister; Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif, the director general of the Libyan Islamic Call Union, and other prominent Muslim men of religion.

Over 40 reports and theses were read during the 4-day conference. The conferees unanimously issued three final and important documents. One document entitled "A Call on All Muslims" said that U.S. imperialism which ruthlessly exploits the peoples and natural wealth of the developing countries was the archenemy of the Muslim peoples and the causes of peace and social progress, as well as the principal enemy of the independent development of the Islamic countries.

In the other two documents, the conferees strongly denounced the policy of adventure pursued by the ruling Israeli rulers in the Middle East and encouraged directly by the U.S. administration. The two documents were "The Jerusalem Statement" and "The Statement of Solidarity With Lebanese and Palestinian People, the Victims of the Israeli Aggression." The conferees also expressed the anger and disgust of all world Muslims over Israel's attempts to turn Jerusalem into an indivisible eternal capital for itself. They condemned this provocative action as an actual declaration of war on peace.

During and after the conference, the participants met with the Muslims of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the industrial installations, agricultural kolkhozes and sovkhozes and mosques of Tashkent in addition to other nearby areas. They were welcomed by the leaders of the republic. They also went on tours in the republics of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan and the Tatarskaya ASSR and Bashkirskaya ASSR which are merged with the RSFSR--areas where the Muslims traditionally constitute a large section of the population.

At the various places, the conferees addressed wide masses of people. The PDRY Mufti Muhammad Jabera spoke at one such meeting. He said: What we have seen here in Uzbekistan and other parts of the USSR refute the false allegations made by the Western propaganda about the absence of religious freedom in the USSR. This is not my first visit to this great country. I see the life of all Soviets, including the Muslims, has been improving year after year. The freedom of faith and amity and fraternal cooperation among all followers of the various religions and members of the various nationalities are an established fact. The Council of Religious Affairs of the USSR Government works to ensure true equality among followers of the various religions. No such thing can be seen in the West, where discrimination and differences among people exist.

Sa'id Ibrahim 'Abd as-Salam, the deputy chairman of the supreme Muslim council in Ethiopia has stated: We have witnessed here in the USSR progress, prosperity and true friendship among peoples as well as true democracy. The dreams of our people have come true here. We will tell our people about all the wonderful things we have seen here in the USSR.

Muhammad al-Khatib, the Syrian minister of Awqaf said: We all feel happy and rejoice at the celebration of the 15th Hegira century here in the USSR. We glorify this country which raises high the banners of peace and bolsters the struggling countries and peoples in their fight for justice, including the Arab Palestinian people. From the bottom of our heart, we thank this great country for giving us the opportunity to meet together in this historic conference.

The prominent Jordanian figure Shaykh Hamid as-Sa'ih, who is chairman of the Jerusalem liberation committee, stated at a press conference held at the end of the Tashkent conference: The conference was well organized. It discussed extremely urgent issues. What is important is that it issued an important statement on Jerusalem. During the work of the conference, we acquainted ourselves with the way of life in Uzbekistan and the industry in it and visited factories and agricultural kolkhozes and met with the Muslims in the mosques and have seen with our own eyes that the Muslims here live well and that they perform their religious rites without obstacles according to the teachings of Islam. Correspondents attending the conference should convey this fact to their peoples: The truth about the way of life of the Soviet Muslims.

In conclusion, he said: These statements and documents issued by the international Islamic conference of Tashkent and the mere fact that the conference was held in the USSR refute in a convincing manner the allegations by Zionism, imperialism and reaction about the attitude of the USSR state toward the Muslims and Islam inside the USSR and outside.

U.S. AIMS IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT CRITICIZED

Interference 'Inadmissible'

LD291237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": Intervention Is Intolerable"]

[Text] The continuation of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq is giving rise to serious concern among the international public. There is no doubt that the prolongation of hostilities and their development could lead to dangerous consequences. In this connection people of goodwill hope that the situation will be successfully eased and that the conflagration which has flared up will be extinguished. Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca has gone to Iraq and Iran with a message from Fidel Castro in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned movement. The members of the Security Council have held emergency consultation in connection with the prevailing situation.

But there is also another trend. Verbally the White House is speaking at top level of noninterference in Iranian-Iraqi affairs and of preserving strict neutrality. But in fact the Pentagon is obviously not averse to benefitting from the new hotbed of tension and using it for its own hegemonist interests in this strategically important region.

The United States is concentrating a large-scale fleet in the conflict zone. Judging by Western press reports 2 U.S. Navy warships are already in the Persian Gulf and a further 29 are on their way to its shores. Considerable "rapid deployment corps" forces have been put on combat alert. The Washington POST reports that the White House has sent the Pentagon "secret directives to prepare a variation for the use of nuclear weapons in the unstable Near East region." The United States would like to drag its NATO allies into the adventure it is preparing, intimidating them with an oil famine. "The United States," the New York TIMES writes, "is making a choice between direct intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the possibility of organizing international intervention if the war between Iraq and Iran jeopardizes oil exports from the Persian Gulf countries." According to foreign press reports, the ground is being prepared for creating a semblance of "international approval" for this adventure.

Agitation is also to be observed among U.S. imperialism's minions in the Near and Middle East. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has stated provocatively that the United States "cannot sit by with arms folded in this situation."

Adventurism has already gained the upper hand in U.S. foreign policy on frequent occasions that is why the world public is concerned that this should not happen now. Interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is inadmissible. Restraint and sense must prevail in resolving it and differences should be settled at the conference table, by peaceful means.

Krylor Commentary

LD291816 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program, presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is getting worse, threatening to become a major war between the two oil-producing gulf states. In an endeavor to prevent this and to avoid the creation of another hotbed of tension in the region, several states and the PLO offered their mediation to settle the differences between Iran and Iraq politically. But there is another trend--a trend that aims at escalating the conflict by practical means. This provocative role is being attempted by Washington and its allies in the region.

The Washington POST said a few days ago that a proposal has been made in the United States and some other capitals of NATO countries for the establishment of a so-called international force on the pretext of guaranteeing uninterrupted oil suplies to the West.

In the opinion of many, the U.S. fleet currently deployed in the proximity of the gulf, and the U.S. rapid deployment force, which was established by Washington to suppress the peoples' anti-imperialist movements, will work under the flag of this international force. But Washington, although actively getting ready for direct intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, as it appears, realizes that it may confront strong resistance from the overwhelming majority of the Western countries, and may arouse retaliatory action which is undesirable as far as the United States and its allies are concerned.

The United States, according to the Arab press, does not object to reaching the result it wants through others. The Algerian ASH-SHA'B said it is naive to think that Israel and the As-Sadat regime will remain isolated from this conflict. One can see from statements made by Israel and the As-Sadat regime that this is totally correct. The head of Israel military intelligence, [name indistinct], told reporters that Israel is prepared to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. He was supported by Israeli Deputy Defense Minister [name indistinct], who added that the weakening of both Iraq and Iran is beneficial to Israel and the United States. As for the Egyptian president, he stated to the correspondent of the San Francisco [name indistinct] that this conflict makes available an excellent opportunity for toppling both the Iranian and Iraqi regimes. As-Sadat reaffirmed once again his readiness to offer Washington Egyptian bases so that the Arabian Gulf, as he put it, will be within the reach of the United States at any moment it may consider it suitable to intervene.

Savchenko Commentary

TA300906 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Igor Savehenko commentary]

[Text] These days U.S. Government and public figures are talking a great deal about the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. Newspapers are publishing many items regarding this dispute and radio and television are commenting on it. The various aspects of the problem have been analyzed in the statements, publications and programs of radio and television. In most of them it looks as though the commentators want to prove that instability in this region of the world harms the vital interests of the United States and that the U.S. and its allies have the right to interfere in the affairs of this region through war in order to defend their interests.

George Ball, the former under secretary of state, says that the United States should be ready to use military force in the Persian Gulf region. Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, and Warren Christopher, the present U.S. under secretary of state, concur with him. At the same time Henry Kissinger grieves for the era when Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the U.S. stooge and puppet, ruled over Iran and through subservient obedience implemented all the orders of U.S. imperialism in this region and desires that era to return to Iran, and most of the commentators who are writing certain items in the bourgeois newspapers of the United States in connection with the situation in the Persian Gulf are in one way or another of the same opinion. There is even talk that U.S. interference in the affairs of this region will be very effective for the purpose of establishing regulations favorable to the United States. The American newspaper, NEWSDAY, assures its readers that in the opinion of the Pentagon the U.S. Department of Defense will not face many difficulties in carrying out naval operations in connection with interference in Persian Gulf affairs. However, at the same time that U.S. statesmen are trying to actually demonstrate the justification and plausibility of U.S. military interference in this region--the preliminaries of which are being prepared--they are attempting to make the problem ambiguous and to ascribe to the Soviet Union the intention of interferring in the Iran-Iraq dispute.

Richard Allen, Reagan's defense adviser, wanted to accomplish this during his television remarks. He talked a lot about chaos in Iran and claimed that the Soviet Union is allegedly attempting to take advantage of the situation. U.S. Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher even allowed himself the liberty of warning the Soviet Union against interfering in the Iran-Iraq dispute during his television remarks. Here, one is reminded of the famous story of the thief who while he himself had put his hand in the pocket of a passer-by shouted loudly: Thief! Thief!

Iran's public circles are quite aware that the Soviet Union has always opposed and continues to oppose the interference of foreign countries in the affairs of Iran and other countries under any pretext. Our country, which has good relations with both Iran and Iraq, desires a peaceful solution to the points of differences between the two countries and an immediate end to war and fratricide between Iran and Iraq, which as the USSR's representative to the Security Council, Oleg Troyanovskiy, said are only to the benefit of the forces of reaction and imperialism .

It is completely obvious that no dispute whatsoever can be the basis and foundation for military interference by foreign countries in the affairs of Iran and Iraq, about which the American leaders are currently talking. Such interference not only threatens these countries but will endanger peace throughout the entire world.

N.Y. COURT APPROVES SEQUESTRATION OF IRANIAN ASSETS

LD301004 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 30 Sep TASS--A New York district judge ruled that the freezing of Iranian assets of 8,000 million dollars in American banks and the arrest on all the property of the Iranian Government in the United States were lawful actions by the United States administration. Thus, United States judicial agencies legalized the unprecedented actions of the Carter administration which virtually are international plunder. As was repeatedly stated by the Iranian Government, one of the first steps towards improving relations between the two countries would be the return to Iran of its assets from American banks and also of the money plundered and taken by the shah abroad, which belongs to the Iranian people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS ARKANSAS MISSILE SILO EXPLOSION

LD260959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Report "Based on TASS Items: "Latest Dangerous Incident"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 19 September the latest dangerous incident involving nuclear weapons occurred in the United States. In Arkansas a powerful explosion shook a silo containing a Titan-2 strategic ICBM capable of delivering the biggest of the hydrogen warheads currently in existence in the United States. According to eye-witness accounts, the explosion was so powerful that "it became as light as day" and an enormous crimson mushroom cloud rose into the sky. The explosion took place soon after a missile fuel leak had been recorded at the launch pad. Some 22 servicemen were injured as a result.

Counter to previous official statements, the Pentagon was obliged to admit that the fuel compartmemtnt of the missile's first stage containing about 40,000 liters of missile fuel had exploded. Before that representatives of the U.S. military department had obstinately asserted that the explosion had occurred in the silo and not in the missile itself and that there was no cause for serious alarm. They also admitted that "the missile was fitted with a nuclear warhead and an intensive discharge of poison gases from the site of the explosion is now taking place." Because of the contradictory nature of the Pentagon's statements, local authorities were obliged to immediately evacuate the local population over a radius of over 20 km.

The New York POST reports that this is the second explosion at this base in the past 2 years. In August 1978 a missile fuel leak also led to a big explosion which caused the death of 2 servicemen and poisoned almost 20 civilians with toxic gases. In all since 1965 5 Titan II missile explosions have been recorded as a result of which 56 people have died and over 70 injured.

The U.S. administration is trying to reassure the U.S. public, which is seriously alarmed by the dangerous new incident. President J. Carter issued a special statement alleging that "the situation is completely under control" and that "there are no indications of radioactive" contamination of the area. Seeking to play down the danger of the incident, he argued that the likelihood of a nuclear explosion as a result of the incident was "extraordinarily slight." He stated that he had instructed Defense Secretary H. Brown to carry out a thorough investigation into the incident.

These statements, however, will scarcely reassure the U.S. public which is justifiably afraid that, under the conditions of the military hysteria stoked by the administration, every accidental explosion of a U.S. strategic missile could be interpreted as an outside "nuclear attack" and set off [dat tolchok k] a nuclear conflict.

Meanwhile the Pentagon's special emergency teams in Arkansas are trying unsuccessfully to find the nuclear warhead blasted out of its underground silo. According to press agency reports, eyewitnesses assert that after the powerful explosion which destroyed the launch pad a fireball the size of a truck flew out and fell somewhere in the woods surrounding the launch pad. There are justified fears that the warhead was harmed as a result of the explosion and that there may be radiation leakage. The editorial office of the local newspaper, the Arkansas GAZETTE, has succeeded in intercepting radio conversations between the emergency teams and their headquarters from which it emerges that this possibility is not ruled out.

Lt Gen L. Leavitt, deputy commander of U.S. Strategic Air Command, admitted at a press conference that "the worst of all possible incidents involving a Titan II missile has occurred" in Arkansas.

The incident at the U.S. strategic forces base in Arkansas is the second in recent days involving nuclear weapons in the United States. As is well known, on 15 September a B-52 strategic bomber with nuclear weapons on board caught fire a few minutes before take-off at the U.S. Air Force Base at Grand Forks.

Pentagon 'Stubbornly' Silent

LD261351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Pentagon Keeping Quiet"]

[Text] New York, 24 September--The Pentagon is continuing to maintain a stubborn silence with regard to important details connected with the consequences of the recent explosion of a Titan II ICBM in Arkansas. Still nothing is known about the extent of the damage to the powerful nuclear warhead, which was thrown a considerable distance from the launch silo by the explosion. There is a real danger that it could be a source of radioactive contamination over a wide area. According to American news agencies, the warhead has been sent from the region of the incident on board a special U.S. Air Force plane to the city of Amarillo (Texas), in whose environs a major plant for the production of nuclear weapons--Pantex--is situated. It is reported that it will be subjected to careful investigation there and, perhaps, be dismantled. However, military department spokesmen refused to confirm or deny these reports, too.

As the American press points out, the Pentagon's actions have elicited sharp protests from the Arkansas State authorities. According to existing regulations, military spokesmen are obliged to officially inform the local authorities in advance of any transportation of nuclear materials inside the state. However, not only did not they not deem it necessary to do so but they even refuse officially to admit the very fact that the nuclear warhead damaged in the explosion has been moved.

SENATE VOTE TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO ON USSR REPORTED

LD300943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress today voted to lift the restrictions imposed by the administration on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union.

The Senate made this decision in the form of an amendment to the bill on appropriations for the Senate Department and the Department of Commerce--an amendment prohibiting the spending of federal funds on implementing the embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR.

The embargo on grain deliveries has not yielded the expected results, Senator L. Pressler, who initiated the adoption of the amendment, declared in the Senate today. It has not harmed the Soviet Union, he said, but on the other hand it has cost American farmers hundreds of millions of dollars.

Senator A. Stevenson emphasized that world public opinion has been convinced of the unreliability of the United States as a supplier of goods and services. The true cost of the embargo, he said, is a weak dollar and a chronic foreign trade deficit.

The Senate adopted the decision despite the administration's determined opposition.

The amendment will now be considered in the conference committee of Congress, as previously the House of Representatives came out against lifting the embargo. Afterward this issue will again be discussed in both houses. Whatever the ultimate fate of the amendment, the very fact that the Senate has adopted it attests to the failure of the shortsighted policy of the White House and to the growth of dissatisfaction with the administration's measures even inside U.S. ruling circles.

Yenikayev Commentary

LD300210 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The United States Senate has voted to block the funds intended for implementing the American embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. Commentary is by our news analyst Viktor Yenikayev and here is what he writes:

The Senate's decision is a serious blow at the President's ban on grain sales to the Soviet Union, a ban highly unpopular in the United States. Actually from the very outset the embargo was subjected to constant criticism by farmers, businessmen, the press and political figures so that the results of the Senate's vote can be regarded as a natural and inevitable admission that the White House's attempts to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of sanctions is not effective. The embargo did not cause any damage to the Soviet Union but it had fargoing negative consequences for the United States. Senator Stevenson had pointed out that the real price paid for this thoughtless action was illustrated by the weakness of the dollar, the chronic trade deficit, inflation and economic stagnation. Judging from United States press reports the majority of the nation agrees with this view but not the administration and the reason for that apparently lies in the fleeting political considerations.

It is hardly by chance that the observers in United States newspapers note that the Senate's decision is not only an important step towards lifting the embargo but a substantial blow at the President's ambitions to get re-elected, which means that in this particular case the interests of the United States administration and America's national interests have nothing in common. As a result of the ban on grain sales to the Soviet Union, the United States has lost billions of dollars. The people that will have to pay for that loss are mainly farmers and the United States taxpayers as a whole. If the embargo is lifted millions of Americans might be able to improve their financial situation.

But the position of the administration is, in my opinion, much more complicated for its losses are of a political, moral and ethical character. Even in West European capitals the feeling caused by the attempts of the head of a great power to politically capitalize on expectations that the Soviet people would get less food was a feeling of disgust. And this is reflected in the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy didn't join the White House's unsavory sanctions. All these countries continue to support and expand mutually advantageous contacts with the Soviet Union, and this yields them sizeable profits.

The administration's backstage maneuvers to put pressure on America's allies proved unsuccessful. Washington had attempted to isolate the Soviet Union but instead found its own self in isolation. The decision to process the grain stocks into gasohol can serve as an additional illustration of the absurdity of the administration's line. In the eyes of millions of people in other countries the head of the White House has emerged as a man who is ready to sacrifice the nation's assets for the sake of his political ambitions.

I think that Congressman Alexander was quite justified in noting that the embargo does not only put the administration in an unsavory position. It undermines America's prestige on the international arena. It is also true that many people now have every reason to regard the United States as an unreliable trading partner, which can unilaterally violate its commitments. And it is not by chance that the New York TIMES has pointed out that America will have to make many efforts in order to win over again the reliable and stable Soviet market.

In view of this the decision of the United States senators can be regarded as a step towards bringing the country out of the blind alley it was led into by the current administration.

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. FORECAST FOR YEAR 2000

LD291519 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 21 September 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article entitled "It Will Be a Better World" by Doctor of Economic Sciences B.Ts. Urlanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council commenting on a report on the world situation in 2000 prepared for President Carter by the U.S. "Council on Environmental Questions" and the State Department. Urlanis rejects the report's economic and demographic arguments, which paint a "gloomy picture" of the year 2000, and argues that the future is a choice between "war and peace," with a need to control the "arms race" and divert resources away from "militaristic aims" toward environmental protection. And helping the "developing countries."

CARTER, REAGAN NOW 'EFFECTIVELY POLITICAL TWINS'

LD291029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua Washington dispatch: "Fall Carousel"]

[Excerpt] I still have ringing in my ears what the local knights "without fear and without reproach" have said--that allegedly a "postwatergate" climate has settled over Washington and that the many-headed hydras of the corporations, which built a nest of immorality and criminality in the higher echelons of power, are now being put into the hands of swift and fair justice. But how can we believe this? The "postwatergate" climate is as similar to "prewatergate" as the Washington fall is to the Washington summer. There is no change in temperature, no difference either in morals or ethics or in the scale of bribes (adjusted for inflation of course).

But there is one difference nevertheless and it is becoming increasingly perceptible all the time. They have already grown accustomed on the banks of the now shallow Potomac to noisy scandals and exposures. They have grown accustomed to such a degree that the adjective "noisy" is rendered superfluous and obsolete. The U.S. President's brother is in the pay of a foreign power, the President's son is involved in "dabbling" with drugs, the President's sister has become entangled in "faith healing", the President's nephew is still in prison for hooliganism, Tim Kraft, the President's national election campaign manager, has just submitted his resignation--he has been charged with using cocaine.

Even with a view to election demagoguery the Republican Party cannot play these apparent trump cards. First, the public is in the grip of apathy, despairing of being amazed or angry--they conceive things like this to be the natural order of things. Second, the Republicans are tarred with the same brush. Even members of Congress against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted are seriously seeking reelection to the country's supreme legislative organ and not one of them is being struck by a flash of righteous anger. This is how the Washington "postwatergate climate" looks in the fall of 1980.

Mistrust, cynicism and indifference dry up men's souls more powerfully than the famous Washington heat. LADIES HOME JOURNAL, the most popular and widely-read women's magazine, has just published the results of an extremely curious survey. The JOURNAL asked its readers to name "the most trustworthy personality" in four categories: cinema and television, literature and journalism, religion and finally politics. And here is the result: In all these categories the answer was the same: "nobody". Among those receiving a no-confidence vote were Carter and Reagan, the pope and the preacher Billy Graham.

The nearer the end of the presidential campaign, the more the main contenders are posturing and the more the voters' apathy stands out against the background of their petty razzle-dazzle. The tendency to stay on the sidelines of the presidential elections, proudly known here as the "democratic ritual," is steadily growing. Whereas in 1960, 63 percent of voters went to the polls, in 1976 it was only 53.3 percent. Why? The answer to this question is contained in an investigation carried out recently by the Census Bureau. Of those refusing to vote, 68 percent explain their behavior by the fact that the "candidates say one thing and do another". Fifty-five percent complain: "It makes no difference who is elected, things will still not improve." Fifty percent say: "All the candidates are more or less the same."

Things will be no better with the "democratic ritual" this year, either. It promises to be similar to preceding ones just as the end of summer is to the beginning of fall in Washington. The ritual squirrel is spinning his wheel as usual but not getting anywhere. In the hunt for votes Carter and Reagan have lost their final distinguishing features and become effectively political twins, dispensing virtually similar promises to right and left.

Yes, U.S. "democracy" is turning, like a squirrel in its wheel, creating the illusion of gradual movement, an illusion which moreover deceives few people, as the election carousel evidences eloquently enough. [paragraph continues]

But the banks of the Potomac are inhabited not only by "squirrels" but also by "hawks". As distinct from the former the hawks do not spin on the spot but strain forward and onward--from one military budget to another, from military parity with the Soviet Union to military superiority over it, from certain mass destruction weapons to other costlier and more destructive ones, from one adventure to another in a chain reaction.

The promises given to voters by the candidates may be vague and doomed to oblivion immediately after election day, 4 November, but the promises to the "hawks" are perfectly specific and determine the country's fate for many years ahead. For example, you only have to compare the "dovelike" cooing of the Democratic platform with the sadly notorious Directive 59 governing nuclear war against the USSR, to be convinced of this.

The arms race is accompanied by the deafening roar of military hysteria on the old, stale and well-worn theme of "the Russians are coming!"

The administration is taking a most active and direct part in this campaign of military hysteria. Recently in Washington they staged a run-through for evacuation of the White House "in case of Soviet nuclear attack on the United States"--the biggest in 15 years. President Carter himself took part in the drill. The 1980-variety of military hysteria is very reminiscent of the cold war. This coincidence does not escape the notice of thinking Americans who are beginning to understand where the Washington "hawks" are leading them.

The following fact registered in the latest opinion poll conducted by the Washington POST testifies to a certain enlightening of Americans. Carter's current advantage over Reagan is explained to a considerable degree by the fact that 48 percent of the voters are for military equality between the United States and the Soviet Union (the Democratic platform) in comparison with 40 percent who demand military superiority (the Republican platform). However this does not mean in any way that the arms race program being pursued by the present administration and in particular the nuclear strategy formulated in Directive 59 are regarded by Americans as either the only or even a reasonable alternative to Reagan's program. As Richard Watts, a NEWSWEEK reader from Lakewood Ohio, writes in a recent issue of the magazine about this directive: "The time has come for our government to stop playing the war game and to occupy itself seriously with curbing the suicidal arms race. This is the only reasonable way to avoid nuclear war."

But we will not delude ourselves. Today the sober voices are being increasingly drowned beneath the heartbreaking wails of the sirens of military alarm and the hullabaloo of the "hawks."

GUDKOV PROVIDES POLITICAL PROFILE OF RONALD REAGAN

LD261543 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 80 pp 27-30

[First in a series of articles on U.S. presidential contenders by NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent Yu. Gudkov: "Ronald Reagan's Stake"]

[Excerpt] New York, September--Simple, But Not Easy?

R. Reagan is called a man of "simple solutions." This is based on his own pronouncements. At the elections in California he said: "For many years you and I have been treated like little children and told to shush, told that there are no simple answers.... Well, the truth is that these answers do exist. Only you don't call them easy."

These words can still be heard in virtually every speech made by R. Reagan. He promises to find an immediate solution to the problems besetting America. He proudly states that in his two terms as governor $5.7 billion were returned to the taxpayer. He omits to mention, however, that in the same period taxes more than doubled. At the same time, while condemning government interference, he was instrumental in the adoption of a law on environmental conservation, the toughest in the country. He promised to deprive educational establishments of government subsidies but then found a suitable pretext for increasing appropriations. WALL STREET JOURNAL commentator Albert Hunt writes: "Having studied his two-terms as governor, many people agree that Ronald Reagan conducts his election campaigns from more conservative positions than those on which he governs. No one would maintain that he is a 'closet liberal' or even a 'moderate' yet many of his associates do not regard him as an inflexible hardliner or uncompromising representative of the right wing."

The state administration he set up was described as competent and pragmatic. Reagan himself preferred to remain aloof from the details of government, readily delegating authority to institutions and specialists. Democrat Jesse Unruh, former speaker in the state congress' House of Representatives, believes that as governor R. Reagan "was not as good as his supporters had hoped but proved better than his opponents had expected." "He didn't create anything," former Democratic Governor Pat Brown said. But nor did he destroy anything, R. Reagan's supporters reply.

R. Reagan's liking for simple generalization and equally simple solutions is readily apparent. He said that the cause of all the confusion in the world is the existence of the USSR: "Let us not deceive ourselves. The Soviet Union is behind all the trouble." Just like that. Simplifications of this kind, bearing no relation to the real nature of the problems, frighten even the American commentators: Incorrect judgments can lead to actions with catastrophic results.

"It is time for the Republican Party to come to the salvation of its country." The "salvation" program is also basic. Its essence can be summed up by a formula which one would have thought obsolete: "Peace through strength." R. Reagan says: "I think the continuation of talks with the USSR is of vital significance. But it is important to let the Soviets know that we intend to restore our security balance until an agreement on the limitation of various types of arms is reached." In other words: Arms first and only then, in the indefinite future, talks. From this there stem the measures aimed at achieving "military superiority." They envisage the abandonment of the SALT II treaty and a new round of the arms race of unprecedented dimensions. Namely:

--The accelerated development of MX intercontinental missiles and production of cruise missiles;
--The resumption of production of Minuteman-3 missiles which it is planned to replace by deploying MX missiles;
--The creation and "if necessary, deployment" of ABM's;
--The resuscitation of the program to develop the B-1 bomber;
--The strengthening of the air defense system and civil defense.

At the same time, R. Reagan talks of plans to form a new military alliance comprising Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States along the lines of the disintegrated Baghdad Pact. He advocates giving military aid to counterrevolutionary forces which are continuing armed actions against Afghanistan and Angola. According to him, Cuba poses the "threat of the proliferation of Soviet influence in the Caribbean basin." [paragraph continues]

And Nicaragua is merely the "paw of the Russian bear" threatening American interests in Latin America. He promises to lift the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa and to help the racist state to strengthen its armed forces. All this presages a sharp increase in military appropriations by at least 10 percent per annum compared with the current 5 percent, R. Reagan's advisers say.

A Game for Two Players and Business

Since the 1960 elections, when the false (as even President J. Kennedy subsequently admitted) alarm about the "U.S. missile gap" was raised, military policy problems have never been placed at the center of an election campaign. In the current campaign the Republicans are using the latest "missile gap" fabrication to illustrate the weakness of the Democratic administration leadership. The latter are happy to play this game. It enables the Democrats to retrospectively justify the growth of their own military programs and, at the same time, frighten the electorate by citing the Republicans' readiness for military adventures. But for all of them the "military threat" theme is a way of getting away from discussing domestic problems which have already caused mass discontent. That is why the country is ravaged by war hysteria which benefits the arms suppliers and undermines the prospects for a true settlement of international problems. Journalists asked R. Reagan whether he intends to take the country back to the cold war days. "Did the cold war ever end?" was his retort.

The foundation for R. Reagan's political career was laid by "General Electric" and Californian millionaires. Today he has the growing support of big business. Of 50 corporation leaders polled by the WALL STREET JOURNAL only 7 percent preferred Carter. No, businessmen are well aware of the nature of the choice facing the American electorate. As Richard (Koul), president of the Helix Technology Corporation, said, "people who vote for Reagan are angry with Carter for his lack of success. While those who vote for Carter fear Reagan." However, the choice which business tends toward is dictated by quite specific calculations. The Republicans' economic program suits it down to the ground. Here Reagan scores a bull's-eye.

His solutions are extremely simple in this sphere as well. Inflation: "The administration creates inflation and the administration can get rid of it." How? By cutting taxes by 30 percent over the next 3 years. The problem of the energy shortage: "The energy industry today is practically nationalized." This is not so at all, and recent steps taken by J. Carter are intended to further relax control. The fact is, however, that R. Reagan resolutely opposes any kind of government interference in the business sphere. He is against credit control, against a minimum wage and price control, against federal taxes on real estate and legacies and altogether in favor of giving "free enterprise" a free hand.

It is estimated that R. Reagan's tax proposals alone will cost the treasury $200 billion. This sum will therefore (apart from small deductions in favor of private individuals) go into the corporations' safes. How does he intend to achieve a balanced budget in these conditions? R. Reagan maintains that lower taxes will give the stagnant economy a boost and compensate for the reduction in budget revenue. He avoids further explanation. However, his real plan of "economic salvation" consists, by all appearances, in the militarization of the economy by sharply increasing military orders. The "peace through strength" theory means in practice increasing military appropriations to $200 billion plus. Thus, R. Reagan's program promises big business $200 billion per annum. Reagan sees militarization as the panacea for all America's ills.

"Very Good....Exceedingly Good"

"Barry (Goldwater--Yu. Gudkov) tried to tell us a few things, and a few years ago we were not ready to listen to him. Evidently he was a little ahead of his time," R. Reagan once mentioned. [paragraph continues]

Here we have not only nostalgia for a time when America built its policy on the belief that its nuclear superiority would last forever. We see a hope for a return to those days. It is an attempt to give America a fixed place in a changing world. In American election campaigns it is customary to give each candidate "his own" color. For example, J. Kennedy had blue, Carter had green, while the "Reagan" posters are in three colors--red, white and blue, in other words, they coincide with the colors of the American flag. His election slogan is "Let's Make America Great Again." And the intention is clear. In hard times, when time after time the administration and country demonstrate their impotence when faced with problems, this slogan, steeped in patriotism, can find a response.

However, at the very start of the campaign this hankering after the past did the contender a disservice. On his own initiative and to the horror of his advisers; in 1 week he called American aggression in Vietnam a "noble deed," promised to restore diplomatic relations with Taiwan despite the existing agreement with China and publicly expressed doubts about Darwin's theory of the origin of species. That was too much. As a result his advantage over Carter, which was registered by public opinion polls, immediately vanished. The Republicans sounded the alarm. But no one was hasty enough to discount Ronald Reagan, and there are reasons for this.

R. Reagan tried twice--1968 and 1976--for the Republican Party presidential candidacy. The first time he lost to R. Nixon when the memory of Goldwater's failure was still fresh; the second time he lost to G. Ford who was already in the White House which is always a considerable advantage. His past campaigns have started late and have been badly organized.

This time R. Reagan began the election campaign 5 years ago, straight after returning from the Republican convention in Kansas City. He essentially created his own organization within the Republican Party. Outside the party apparatus he relies on the conservative forces called the "new right." They posses massive financial and propaganda potential.

On the other hand, the Republicans regard this election year as exceedingly favorable for them, perhaps the most favorable in the last several decades. The main reason is the grim and steadily deteriorating economic situation and the disintegration of foreign policy. R. Reagan already has strong positions in the south and the midwest, to judge by public opinion polls. Now he is seeking to win over the industrial states of the northeast.

It is true what they say of him: "You can walk through Ronald Reagan's deepest thoughts without wetting your ankles" (former state Senator P [Ber]). However, his excellent memory enables him to recall a multitude of facts and he makes skillful use of them. R. Reagan is an experienced and dangerous polemicist. In connection with the forthcoming debates with J. Carter people hark back to the debates with Robert Kennedy at Oxford University. Kennedy's supporters were relishing the prospect of an easy victory over the "neanderthal man" but they were beaten out of sight. R. Reagan knows how to handle an audience, he is a good speaker. After all, he has spent a good part of his life learning the art of evoking the right emotions. One California Democrat advises us not to forget this: "He is very good when dealing with people. He is exceedingly good when he has to formulate a political problem for public opinion and win it over to his side." It is easy to object that this is all sheer expediency, that it has little to do with Americans' real preoccupations. But expediency is setting the tone not only in the present election campaign. It often determines political life in Washington.

U.S.-PRC MILITARY ALLIANCE POSES 'DIRECT THREAT' TO PEACE

LD261419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 5

[I. Lebedev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Concerning a Visit"]

[Text] On 8 September, during a meeting in Beijing with U.S. Under Secretary of Defense William Perry, CCP Deputy Chairman Li Xiannian said: "In relations between China and the United States we proceed not only from the interests of our two countries' peoples but also from the interests of the whole world."

What kind of "doves" were these, meeting in the Chinese capital to remind us once again of the coincidence of their interests with the "interests of the whole world"? They were 22 members of an American military and political delegation, visiting China from 6 through 19 September--representatives of the top echelon of the military-industrial complex. In the military department delegation head W. Perry himself is responsible for the development of new weapons systems. Foreign commentators also drew attention to this fact: The delegation included Assistant Defense Secretary G. Dinneen, who is in charge of strategic command, communication and intelligence systems at the Pentagon. Thus, it is easy to understand that it was not the cooing of doves but the screaming of hawks that was heard in Beijing behind the tightly closed doors where secret talks were taking place.

Not that a single sober-minded person thought that the new stage in the development of military ties between the United States and China pursues the aim of strengthening peace in the world. The U.S. State Department reported on the eve of the visit that questions of handing over American military hardwar to China would be discussed during it. "Observers in Western embassies in Beijing," Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "view the American delegation's talks with the Beijing leadership as attesting to the two sides emphatic readiness to use military cooperation to put pressure on their opponents...."

It is this that is the real reason for Beijing's longing to buy military equipment from the United States and its desire to gain access to NATO arsenals.

A few months ago the Carter administration announced its decision in principle to sell China equipment which can be used for both civilian and military purposes. W. Perry recently declared at a Beijing news conference that the United States has given its consent to granting China more than 400 export licenses for various kinds of equipment, including that which can be used for military purposes. This covers the latest computers, communication equipment, radar devices and military transport aircraft. Boeing Company, for example, has received government consent for talks on selling the CH-47 Chinook helicopters to China. The licenses granted make it possible to export various products to China, ranging from small electronic apparatus to a plant costing many millions of dollars for the manufacture of American-designed helicopters, London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes.

But even this does not satisfy Beijing's growing military appetites. According to Perry, China expressed an interest in broadening the agreements with the United States on deliveries of American military hardware with a view to obtaining equipment which "could potentially be used for lethal purposes." Washington was not slow to react and, by way of an advance payment, decided to start selling small arms and artillery pieces to Beijing in the very near future. The United States, the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, citing official circles in the National Defense Agency, will supply the Chinese Army with rifles, submachineguns, artillery pieces and other American-made weapons.

The emerging American-Chinese military alliance has another aspect. As the American magazine NEW YORK reported, since January 1980 the United States has been sending communication equipment and technical specialists to China under the terms of a secret agreement. In exchange it receives from China intelligence information on the Soviet Union. The Department of Defense concluded this agreement in response to a request from the Chinese military for electronic communication equipment. Intelligence circles believe, the magazine concludes, that it is very important for the United States to have listening posts on the Sino-Soviet border after they have been lost in Iran. And so, Beijing is no longer averse to making its territory available to accommodate American spy nests operating against neighboring countries....

The question legitimately arises: Why are Beijing and the American military so drawn to each other? Why are U.S. military circles, which not so long ago were drowning the Chinese people's liberation struggle in blood, now coming to China's assistance? The answer is not so complicated. The American military-industrial complex has taken advantage of Beijing's present foreign policy line to hitch China to imperialism's war chariot and to use Beijing for its own military-strategic purposes.

By all accounts, the Pentagon delegation's trip to China justified the hopes of the Beijing military. It is no coincidence, according to assessments in the American press, that the Beijing leaders are "content with the way in which American-Chinese contacts are developing in the military sphere." The White House and Beijing are taking new steps along the path of knocking together a military alliance, which poses a direct threat to peace and the peoples' security.

MOSCOW FILM SOIREE MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW291736 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-China Friendship Association held a film soiree to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at the Hall of Friendship with the people of all countries on 29 September.

The activists of the USSR-China Friendship Association and representatives of various circles in Moscow attended the soiree. Chinese and Soviet documentary films were shown at the party. Chinese Ambassador to Moscow Yang Shouzheng and other embassy staff members attended the soiree.

KOSYGIN GREETS ZHAO ZIYANG ON APPOINTMENT TO PREMIER

LD161241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

Accept my congratulations on your appointment as premier of the PRC State Council.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY VISITS MOSCOW

Arrival at Airport

LD292108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit. He was invited by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport, the president of India was met by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov.

The Indian president was also welcomed by Inamozhan Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR Ministers Nikolay Maltsev and Nikolay Shchelokhov; Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Sergey Losev, director general of TASS; Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Nikolay Firyubin, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was I.K. Gujral, ambassador of the Republic of India to the Soviet Union.

A guard of honor was drawn up at the airport representing the three arms of the services of the USSR: land forces, the air force and the navy. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of the two countries were played. The solemn welcoming ceremony ended with a march by the guard of honor.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Neelam Sajiva Reddy and other Soviet and Indian state officials left the airport for the city in cars with a motorcycle escort of honor. The streets and squares through which the procession passed were decorated with the flags of the Republic of India and the Soviet Union and with welcoming signs.

Opening Talks With Brezhnev

LD300836 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--Soviet-Indian talks began in the Kremlin today. Taking part in them are Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

SOVIET CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMY OF INDIA DESCRIBED

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Sep, TASS--Soviet-Indian cooperation that is making an important contribution to the strengthening of Indian economic independence is becoming ever more versatile. Large industrial projects in the branches that constitute the basis of the state sector of India's national economy--ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, machine building--were created over nine years that have passed since the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

Indian enterprises built with Soviet technological assistance now account for over 30 per cent of products of petrochemistry, for 20 per cent of electricity generated in India, for 80 per cent of heavy metallurgical equipment and up to 60 per cent of turbogenerators and hydrogenerators manufactured in India.

More than 70 industrial and agricultural projects were built, are being desinged or are under construction in India with the assistance of Soviet organizations. Some 50 of these projects have been put into operation fully or partially.

The important milestones on the road of the deepening of bilateral cooperation were the visit to India in November 1973 by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the visit to India in 1979 by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexey Kosygin and the visits of Indian leaders to the USSR. The documents signed during these visits serve as a reliable foundation for further widening and deepening cooperation between the two countries.

On the eve of the official visit to the USSR by Indian president Neelam Sanjiva Reddy the Indian public expressed the confidence that this visit will promote the further deepening of Soviet-Indian cooperation, the strengthening of relations between the two countries to the benefit of universal peace. Describing these relations, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA notes today that over recent years these relations were marked by friendly warmth. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA stresses that the fact that Neelam Sanjiva Reddy goes to the Soviet Union on his first state visit since he assumed the highest state post in India shows what significance the two countries attach to the development of the bilateral friendly relations.

BABRAK KARMAL RECEIVES YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE SECRETARY

LD292005 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 29 Sep, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, today received Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League (YCL) of the Soviet Union, the leader of the Soviet delegation who attended the national conference of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, as well as Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Petr Klimuk, a member of the YCL Central committee.

During the meeting which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, Babrak Karmal expressed gratitude to the Soviet Young Communist League for the internationalist help which is rendered to the endeavours of the Afghan people and the youth of the DRA to implement to goals charted out by the April revolution.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION COOPERATION WITH NEPAL--Moscow, 28 Sep TASS--According to established tradition, young men and women from Nepal will start studying in Soviet institutes and universities in the autumn, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. Dozens of young citizens from that country have been admitted to Soviet higher schools this year. They will acquire qualifications as doctors, engineers and agricultural specialists. The training of national cadres is one sphere in which there is cooperation between the USSR and Nepal. Over 600 Nepalese citizens have already been awareded Soviet diplomas of higher education. Physicians, builders, agricultural experts, power engineers and soil study specialists are among those who have returned home with knowledge necessary to the national economy. Nepalese students, like all other foreign students in the USSR, get the same training as their Soviet counterparts, but they have an extra year at the beginning to learn the Russian language. Tuition is free and the Soviet Union pays them monthly grants. Dormitory accommodation, laboratories, libraries and sports facilities are also free. Students from 140 countries are enrolled at Soviet institutes and universities now. Over 130,000 foreign specialists have already graduated and have gone back to work in all spheres of their economy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 28 Sep 80 LD]

KHARKOV VIEWS NEW THAI DEFENSE BUDGET

LD291740 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The Thai parliament today voted for an almost 23 percent increase in expenditure for military purposes in the 1981 financial year beginning on October 1. In result the already huge sum of military appropriations which consumes almost a quarter of the budget hits an all-time high. It is much greater than the expenditure for economic and social needs.

Submitting the new budget to the country's top legislative body for consideration, Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister of Thailand, stated that, as he put it, "the ongoing war in Kampuchea" compels one to give priority to the defense expenditure. This assertion does not conform with reality. There is no threat to Thailand on the part of Kampuchea. So sharp an increase in Thailand's military expenditure is first of all, the result of the pressure which is being exerted on Bangkok by Beijing and Washington which seek to turn that country into a springboard for their ventures against the PRK.

As is known, the United States serves as the main supplier of military hardware to Thailand. Last year alone, the sum of the U.S. military deliveries ran at almost 400 million dollars. Slightly more than two months ago Washington, making use of the provoked clashes on the Thai-Kampuchean border for its selfish purposes, created a special airlift to transfer tanks, artillery and other armament to Bangkok. For its part, Beijing has imposed an air agreement on Bangkok. The agreement makes it possible to supply the Pol Pot bands that found refuge in Thai territory with Chinese arms uncontrolledly.

Beijing and Washington virtually use the Thai-Kampuchean border as a front of the "undeclared war" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Contrary to its national interests Thailand is being drawn on an increasingly wide scale into the aggressive policy of the USA and China which are urging it to aggravate the confrontation with its neighbours in Indochina.

Thailand has many acute socio-economic problems for the solution of which it needs peace and stability. Meanwhile Washington and Beijing, by drawing Thailand deeper and deeper into the orbit of its influence, increasingly aggravate those problems. Inflation is rapidly growing in the country. There are more than 1.5 million unemployed, and about five million adult Thailanders cannot read or write. The state debt and foreign-trade deficit grow from month to month while Thailand has to spend increasingly large sums of money for military preparations.

This is done at a time when its immediate neighbour--the People's Republic of Kampuchea--has expressed the readiness to hold negotiations with the Government of Thailand at any level and at any time in order to overcome jointly the tension on the border and find an acceptable solution to the problem of refugees. The PRK does not put forward the demand for its recognition as a pre-condition for such negotiations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SERBIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Solomentsev

LD261427 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers a government delegation from the Serbian Socialist Republic (SFRY) has arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit. It is headed by I. Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic Assembly.

A meeting took place between M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the delegation on 22 September. It was noted with satisfaction that the multifaceted cooperation between the RSFSR and Serbia is developing successfully within the framework of friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Economic, scientific technical and cultural ties between organizations of the RSFSR and Serbia have been stepped up considerably recently. Bilateral links have been established between Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and between the Dagestanskaya ASSR and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Relations of friendship are strengthening between the fraternal cities of Moscow and Belgrade and Kursk and Titovo Uzice. Stress was laid on the mutual aspiration to broaden further and consolidate comprehensively cooperation between the two republics which will be an important contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

V. I. Kazakov, V. I. Kochemasaov, L. P. Lykova and N. I. Maslennikov, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, RSFSR Foreign Minister F. Ye. Titov and other officials were present at the conversation which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

The same day the guests visited the museum "V. I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin" and saw the Kremlin sights.

On behalf of the RSFSR Government a luncheon was given in the delegation's honor at which M. S. Solomentsev and I. Stambolic exchanged friendly toasts.

Solomentsev Dinner Speech

LD232332 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday the RSFSR Government gave a dinner in honor of visitors from Yugoslavia. Speeches were made by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

In his speech Comrade Solomentsev warmly welcomed the visitors to the soil of Moscow and expressed great pleasure at being able to meet them again. We had an interesting and meaningful conversation, Mikhail Solomentsev said, which enabled us to become more familiar with the work and concerns of the peoples of our countries. We are sincerely gladdened by the successes achieved in socialist building by the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all the republics of Yugoslavia.

We think, Comrade Solomentsev went on, that your stay here will enable you to sense the enthusiasm with which the Soviet people are working for the realization of the party's plan and preparing to welcome the 25th CPSU Congress.

Our exchange of views shows that there is a strong desire on both sides to continue to develop comprehensive friendly relations between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In this both of us are led by the noble goal of achieving a comprehensive consolidation of the friendship and cooperation which unite the Soviet Union and socialist Yugoslavia.

It goes without saying, Mikhail Solomentsev went on, that the further development of cooperation in various spheres, such as the economy, science and technology, culture and the arts, calls for appropriate efforts on both sides and for the adoption of the most effective solutions. The efforts being made to achieve this are completely justified.

Friendship between our countries has deep historical roots, the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers stressed. It was cemented by combat brotherhood and international solidarity in the struggle for freedom and the ideals of communism. It is in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and represents our joint achievement.

Owing to the joint efforts made by the CPSU and the LCY, relations between our countries are becoming increasingly strong and are being enriched with fresh substance. The meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito had an enormous influence on the successful development of our relations. The documents adopted at the end of these meetings constitute the firm foundation of our cooperation and provide good prospects for its further development.

As is well known, Mikhail Solomentsev went on, our time is very complex. Militant circles in the West are exacerbating the situation and trying to reintroduce tension. In such conditions our country, together with all peace-loving forces, is striving to preserve the gain made over recent years and to consolidate the relaxation of tension. This is the aim of the numerous initiatives taken by the Soviet Union on questions of the maintenance of security in Eruope and other regions of the world, on questions of disarmament and of the consolidation of general peace.

We note with great satisfaction that the SFRY is also pursuing an active struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security.

An important prerequisite for the development of cooperation between our countries, Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers concluded, is the comprehensive strengthening of mutual understanding and trust.

Friendly contacts and business ties between the Russian Federation and the Socialist Republic of Serbia make an essential contribution to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. During your stay here you will be able to see for yourselves that our people, who are completely preoccupied with creative work, feel deep respect and warmest feelings for the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia.

The visit of the government delegation of Serbia to the Soviet Union continues.

Serbian-RSFSR Relations

LD232322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] A governmental delegation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia is in Moscow. This is what Ivan Stambolic, president of the Assembly Executive Council and head of the delegation, said in conversation with our correspondent:

We came to Moscow, Comrade Stambolic said, at the invitation of the Government of the RSFSR in order to hold negotiations on the further development of cooperation between our two republics. We consider the development and consolidation of ties to be useful and mutually beneficial.

Our relations are developing successfully in many spheres of economy, science and culture. Our republic makes a large contribution to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Serbia accounts for 43 percent of the total volume of economic cooperation between the two countries. This is developing particularly intensively in the sphere of machine construction, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, electronics and the automobile industries.

In addition, Comrade Stambolic went on, we are conducting negotiations on a whole series of projects which, in our opinion, will facilitate the further consolidation of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Trade, too, is growing between our countries. According to the plan, during this 4-year period, commodity exchange should have reached $14 billion, but we can already say that it will amount to $17 billion.

In spite of the great achievements in the development of trade, we consider that there exist real opportunities for expanding it.

Cultural links between our republics are being successfully realized too. We are at present conducting negotiations in Moscow on accomplishing a very important undertaking --the Culture Days of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the RSFSR and holding an analogous event in Serbia. We are convinced, Comrade Stambolic said in conclusion, that holding Culture Days will help to deepen the mutual understanding between our peoples and will present an opportunity for their cultures, customs and traditions to be better known.

Talks With Officials

LD251501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Serbian Executive Council led by President Ivan Stambolic, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, had talks today with I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and then had talks in the RSFSR State Planning Commission and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Deputy Premier Arkhipov engaged in a lengthy conversation with members of the delegation in the course of which a broad exchange of opinions was carried out on a number of questions concerning cooperation between the economies of the Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations. The discussion, in which Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, also took part, was conducted in a frank, working and friendly atmosphere.

Within the framework of an exchange of opinions on preparations for new medium-term (1981-85) and long-term plans of Serbia and the RSFSR, or of Yugoslavia and the USSR, the delegation and N. I. Maslennikov, its host in the RSFSR State Planning Commission gave a mutual briefing about the opportunities for further development of economic relations between the two republics within the agreement on economic and other cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. Agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the next 5 years have already been initialed, and an agreement on cultural cooperation is in preparation.

The Serbian Executive Council delegation is to have a meeting with Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, with whom Stambolic, president of the Executive Council had already held a meeting in Belgrade before his departure for Moscow.

The Soviet participants in the talks have stressed their interest in expanding relations and cooperation and the RSFSR's readiness to make a further contribution to this. The Serbian Executive Council delegation members also expressed agreement that the opportunities for cooperation are great, and even greater are those envisaged in the forthcoming 5-year period. Both sides stated that relations and cooperation must develop in accordance with mutually coordinated interests and needs.

In the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade, the Serbian delegation was received by Semichastnov, first deputy minister. In the talks, a special discussion was held of problems of supply and prices, and it was stated that solutions to these problems must be sought more rapidly. Semichastnov pointed out that Yugoslav work organizations have acquired lofty reputations on the Soviet market, and that the conditions exist for establishing balanced relations in exchange and cooperation on the economic level as a whole. During the afternoon, the Serbian delegation visited the Kommunarka Model State Farm for purebred animal husbandry.

Further Talks

LD252058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today a government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia headed by Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly. Their talks were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. Taking part in them were Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR.

Departing Remarks

LD281842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep (TASS)--Ivan Stambolic, head of a government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly, expressed full satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR in conversation with a TASS correspondent. "The useful and open talks in Moscow," he explained, "are creating new possibilities for the expansion of links between Serbia and the Russian Federation. And this in turn will serve the development of mutually beneficial Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in general." The delegation was here on a friendly visit from 21 September. It leaves for home today.

"The sides," Stambolic noted before his departure, "have exchanged views on current problems concerning the deepening of contacts in the economy, science and technology, and culture, and have reached mutual understanding." Stambolic in particular underlined the mutual readiness to cooperation on a long-term basis. "In particular, we are interested," he said, "in long-term programs in the sphere of chemistry, machine-building, wood-processing, agriculture and construction. Joint scientific-technological developments appear to have good prospects." Concerning direct contacts between Serbia and the Russian Federation and other republics in the two countries, the delegation head stated that "they enrich Yugoslav-Soviet relations."

Stambolic expressed thanks for the possibility afforded the delegation to meet with prominent party and state leaders and to visit such major Soviet enterprises as the Kamaz large-capacity vehicles factory in Naberezhnyye Chelny and the Novovoronezh atomic power station. "Everywhere we met with the sincere desire of the Soviet people to develop our friendly links," he noted.

BAYBAKOV HOLDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD291445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Yugoslav Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep--N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has been in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During his visit talks were held on the possibilities of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1981-1985 and also through 1990.

A high assessment was made of the level reached in economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which has been developing successfully for a long time on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage. Mutual interest was also expressed in further broadening and enriching economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which is an important constituent part of the two socialist countries' comprehensive relations.

A long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1981-1990 was signed with a view to ensuring the long-term nature and stability of bilateral economic relations and in accordance with the accords reached in 1977 between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY.

In drawing up the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and USSR for 1981-1990 the sides proceeded from the fundamental accords reached at the highest level. In line with this it was stated that objective possibilities exist for the further dynamic growth of commodity exchange through 1990--which must be reflected in 5-year agreements and annual protocols on commodity exchange and in other treaties and agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The long-term program also proceeds from a mutual interest in the development of scientific and technical cooperation with a view to accelerating technological progress and increasing the two countries' economic efficiency. In this connection the main directions for the development of cooperation between interested scientific research and other organizations were determined.

During the talks the delegations devoted special attention to completing consultations between the two countries' planning and foreign trade organs and to preparing documents on economic cooperation from 1981 through 1985. In this connection an understanding was reached to complete the drafting of this document, as well as of the long-term trade agreement for the next 5-year period, before the end of 1980.

The need was emphasized for further efforts by the two sides. In developing stable economic relations and seeking an opportunity to broaden them in those spheres of cooperation which play an important role in the development of the two countries' economies, such as machine building, shipbuilding and construction, and in other spheres.

The meetings and talks took place in a cordial, businesslike and constructive atmosphere characteristic of the two countries' relations and in an atmosphere of mutual interest in the further successful development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, N. K. Baybakov was received by C. Mijatovic, president of the SFRY, V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and D. Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

CURRENT TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IN POLAND EXAMINED

LD300923 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondent Yur. Vasilkov: "Warsaw's Daily Routine"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep--I have seen Warsaw again after an interval of approximately a year. It was just as animated and welcoming. The spacious Warsaw parks were clad in summer green. After the cold and inhospitable summer with its storms and floods, a mild period has followed.

Public life is also returning to normal. The measures taken by the PZPR to overcome the difficulties which had emerged--measures aimed at restoring and strengthening the party's link with the working class and all working people--have had a beneficial effect. This is also borne out by the information reported by the Polish press regarding affairs in the Polish labor collectives.

The Central Trade Union newspaper, GLOS PRACY, has published a letter from 78-year-old (Lyusina Baner) from Czestochowa headlined "This Did Not Just Fall Into Our Laps From Heaven." She recalls her grim childhood in a poor family with many children and speaks of the striking changes which have taken place in the People's Poland since 1945. Everything we have done must be safeguarded, (Lyusina Baner) says. The Polish working class is coping with the difficulties and by its labor is ensuring its country's further prosperity.

The problems of socioeconomic development are now the focus of attention of the Polish public. Plenums of sector trade unions held in the past few days have examined urgent tasks for intensifying work aimed at preserving the unity of the trade union movement and galvanizing the actions of the primary trade union organizations. The plenums are submitting their recommendations for discussion at imminent sector congresses. Basically they come down to raising the responsibility of the sector trade unions for the solution of socio-economic tasks in the sector.

Work has been initiated on the compilation of a new draft statute for the trade unions. The press has published the composition of the commission which will engage in the solution of this task. It is headed by Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the Polish Sejm Commission for Legislative Work.

Of course, the process of the trade unions' comprehension of their new tasks in the present situation is not simple. Various approaches reflecting different and sometimes hard to reconcile interests are making themselves felt. Not everyone likes the socialist path of the country's development. But the Polish communists and entire working people are vigilantly keeping track of hostile intrigues.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST SUBVERSIVE POLISH LEADER

LD291325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (TASS)--As PAP reports, the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor has instituted proceedings against L. Moczulski who is charged with slandering Poland's supreme state organs.

As is well known, Western bourgeois propaganda recently has been resorting actively to the services not only of reactionary Polish emigres abroad but also of various types of people resident in Poland and posing as "true" Poles who are supposedly concerned for the "country's destiny." L. Moczulski calls himself leader of the notorious "confederation of independent Poland." In an interview for West Germany's DER SPIEGEL, published 15 September, he called for subversive activity against the Polish socialist state, for "struggle against the communists" and so forth.

ARMY PAPER REBUFFS STRAUSS 'AID' TO POLAND

LD272036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (TASS)--An old proverb says that a friend in need is a friend indeed, the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says. Poland is now going through a complex period of necessary reconstruction which will make it possible to continue the construction of socialism even more actively. This path accords with the interests of the party, the working class and the whole people. In the solution of the complex problems we are being helped and supported by our allies, the countries of the socialist community. It is precisely they who are our real friends.

But in difficult moments we also find out who our real enemies are, the paper stresses. One of these is the herald of West German capital and of the FRG military-industrial complex, F.-J. Strauss, who has come up with a suggestion to hand over a "considerable sum of money" to the Polish workers. There is no doubt whatsoever for what he intends to spend about DM1 million. He is ready to hand over this sum if the workers oppose their own state and socialism. This is a base gesture whose aim is to belittle our national dignity.

Strauss is striving to speed up as much as possible the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment in West Europe, above all in the FRG, of new types of American nuclear missiles. Activists from the so-called "Pomeranian association of former German citizens," during the NATO exercises, shot at targets bearing the names of the Polish towns of Szczecin, Elblag, Gliwice and Katowice. Strauss and his minions have not abandoned claims to part of Poland's territory, and of course, to the whole of the GDR, either.

The zealous opponents of detente are well aware that in the present political situation, in conditions when a firm shield--the Warsaw Pact headed by the Soviet Army--has been created, any sorts of combinations and calculations for using force are mere castles in the air. This is why we experience their attempts directed against peace and calm to exploit our difficulties for their own mercenary motives.

Strauss is no more interested in the prosperity of the Polish people than his predecessors from the Hitlerite Wehrmacht who, during the occupation, shipped off hundreds of thousands of Poles for heavy and exhausting work in the Third Reich. Now Strauss is again advocating the restoration of the borders of Hitler's reich.

One cannot describe the present "donations" of the zealous anticommunist and his minions as other than impudence, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out. However, we cannot restrict ourselves to just calling them thus. We must attentively follow the events taking place in the FRG, remembering the place Poland occupies in Europe and who is our friend and who is our enemy. One must never forget that the guarantee for our independence and freedom is the political unity of all Poles and a strong homeland in a strong socialist community.

PONOMAREV AWARDED ORDER OF GEORGI DIMITROV IN SOFIA

LD291219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (TASS)--A meeting took place here today between T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is taking part in the work of the world parliament of the peoples for peace. [paragraph continues]

B.N. Ponomarev, BTA reports, conveyed to T. Zhivkov cordial words of greeting from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. T. Zhivkov expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and wished Comrade L.I. Brezhnev great new successes in his multifaceted activity.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, discussed questions connected with the development of fraternal cooperation in building the communist and socialist society and the successful implementation of the CPSU's and the BCP's course of developing all-around cooperation and of rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria.

In the course of the talk the extremely great significance of the world parliament of the peoples for peace, which is under way in Sofia, was stressed.

On the same day, in a ceremonial atmosphere and in the presence of members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee of the BCP, T. Zhivkov presented B.N. Ponomarev with Bulgaria's highest award--the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, which he has been awarded for services in developing ties and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU and strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and for his contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory.

Presenting the order, T. Zhivkov cordially congratulated B.N. Ponomarev on the high award. He stressed that the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course, implemented under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev, the major politician and statesman of our time and indefatigable fighter for peace, is meeting with increasingly wide and active support from the world's peace-loving and progressive forces.

B.N. Ponomarev noted that he regards the presentation of the high award above all as a recognition of the services of the Leninist party and the wise and effective policy of its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--a policy aimed at developing and deepening fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and rallying the great socialist community, which is a mighty factor for peace and social progress.

The Bulgarian leaders present in the auditorium warmly congratulated B.N. Ponomarev on the high award.

Ponomarev Speech

AU291643 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Text of speech delivered by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and Central Committee secretary, at 24 September 1980 ceremony in Sofia, presenting him the Georgi Dimitrov Order]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades and friends,

This is a very exciting and solemn day for me. I sincerely thank the BCP Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, for the great honor bestowed upon me in presenting me the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

This decoration is very valuable, first of all because it bears the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the man whom people in the Soviet Union know very well and love very much, the man who has done so much for the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries, the man who has greatly contributed to the successes of the international revolutionary movement, to the victories of socialism and peace.

As a loyal disciple and follower of V.I. Lenin, Dimitrov greatly contributed to strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement, to the fraternal solidarity of the working people in all countries, and to the unity of the workers movement. His tremendous contribution to the struggle against fascism and to the defeat of Hitler's Germany reminds us of the fact that the communists have always marched and still march in the vanguard of those who wish to and can rescue mankind from a new world war and from the oppression of imperialism.

Permit me to assure you comrades that I will devote all my efforts to justify the great trust and honor you have conferred on me. Thank you for the kind words about my work. Of course, I accept this honor not only as an appreciation for my work, but above all as a recognition of the credit earned by the Leninist party, as a recognition of the wise and fruitful policy conducted by the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a policy which is aimed at the development and intensification of fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, at the cohesion of the great socialist community--a powerful factor of peace and social progress.

The tremendous role played by the socialist community, its power, its active work, against military danger, in defending peace and security of all peoples, is now clearly evident.

The world peoples parliament for peace, which is now in session here in your beautiful capital--the most representative forum of its kind held recently--is serving this great cause. It is also a confirmation of the growing international prestige of the countries of real socialism and of fraternal Bulgaria as well, and of the role which your country is playing in the struggle against the military danger stemming from imperialism in the struggle to halt the weapons race, in the struggle for detente and for the consolidation of peace and the people's social progress.

Permit me to wish the communists and all working people in Bulgaria new successes in building a developed socialist society, in achieving new working successes in honor of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress, successes in the struggle for peace and for the people's security and in the struggle for the triumph of our common communist ideals.

Thank you once again for this high award.

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD261355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "Bulgarian Servicemen's Holiday"]

[Text] On 23 September Maj Gen B. Toshkov, military, naval and air attache to the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers Army Gen V.G. Tolubko and Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, and also Army Gen G.K. Tsinev, and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The guests included the military, naval and air attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

PALME-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

LD292038 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--Today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation has arrived in Moscow of the Social-Democratic Labour Party of Sweden including the party's Chairman Olof Palme, the General Secretary of the party S. Andersson, member of the Executive Committee of the management of the party J. Carlsson and Deputy Secretary of the management of the party on international relations G. Stenarv.

PRAVDA: SEW DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO USSR

LD291119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Delegation in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] party workers headed by (Y. Kule), member of the Bureau of the SEW Directorate, visited the Soviet Union 15-22 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The West Berlin communists visited Moscow and Tallin, familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of ideological work, had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and the Estonian CP Central Committee, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and met with working people and representatives of party and trade union organizations.

During the meetings the delegation members described the SEW's struggle for the interests of the city's working people and to strengthen the relaxation of tension and preserve peace in Europe. They proclaimed the West Berlin communists' solidarity with the CPSU, which constantly puts forward initiatives aimed at solving the cardinal problems of our time--ensuring worldwide peace and the peoples' security.

PRAVDA REPORTS TURKISH PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

LD291425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Authorities' Measures"]

[Text] Ankara, 23 September--The Turkish mass media today publish the policy statement of B. Ulusu, head of Turkey's government of National Unity. They draw attention to a number of provisions and in particular to the fact that the well-known principles elaborated for Turkey by its first president M. K. Ataturk--peace for the country and peace throughout the world--are proclaimed as the basis for the cabinet's foreign policy activity. While maintaining its commitments regarding the NATO bloc, Turkey intends to develop trade and economic, cultural and social ties with all states, attaching great importance to consolidating fruitful relations with neighboring states.

Financial and economic disorder will be surmounted, the political situation will be stabilized and terrorism, which has become a truly national scourge, will be combated on the basis of respect for human rights, the observance of legality and the gradual restoration of democratic freedoms. The exploitation of religion for self-seeking political purposes by anyone is categorically forbidden.

Turkey's new leadership, newspapers note, is steering a course toward normalizing the activity of the state sector of the economy, in particular, by increasing appropriations for its needs. Leave for workers and employees in various enterprises in the sector has been temporarily abolished and a large group of administrative personnel has been recalled from leave. [paragraph continues]

The question is being studied of increasing the wages of certain categories of workers and officials and of introducing social incentives for persons working in leading branches of production in the state sector of the economy.

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

DW260848 Moscow in German to Austria 1718 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, deputy chairman of the USSR Trade and Industry Chamber Presidium; in Russian with German translation superimposed, place not given--recorded]

[Summary] I want to stress primarily that Austria's firm course aimed at international detente and the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union creates positive prerequisites for the successful cooperation by various Austrian and USSR organizations, among them the USSR Trade and Industry Chamber and the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce.

"In 1979 the turnover of trade between our countries amounted to R810 million. We hope it to reach the billion limit this year. "

In 1972 our chambers created a communications committee, a special organizational form of cooperation. "On the occasion of my visit to Vienna I had several talks with the organizational management of the Federal Chamber of Commerce on the extension of the spheres of activity and the composition of this committee as well as the inclusion of corresponding organizations and firms in every concrete case of activities." The committee must outline more exactly the mutual interests and perspectives of cooperation.

"I must stress that the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce makes good initiatives all the time for further developing Soviet-Austrian cooperation. As an example I can cite the Soviet-Austrian seminar, which was organized by the large Austrian Bank Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzialbank and held on the eve of the opening of the International Vienna Autumn Fair. The seminar dealt with foreign trade prospects and "scientific-technical relations between the USSR and Austria." "The representatives of many Soviet foreign trade associations and more than 40 big Austrian firms" were involved. Discussions centered on the planned signing of a "new long-term program of scientific, economic-technical and industrial cooperation in the near future. It was worked out at the last meeting of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Government Commission." A number of further seminars have been planned to popularize this program.

The trade chambers of the USSR and Austria promote the participation of firms and organizations of both countries in international and specialized exhibitions. "In late August I had the opportunity of opening two international exhibitions in the USSR, namely an exhibition on catching and processing means for fish and sea products, and the reproduction of biological sea resources in Leningrad as well as the exhibition health 80 in Moscow. Some 34 Austrian firms took part in the health-80 exhibition."

The Soviet Union participated in the International Vienna Autumn Fair. Its hall was the largest of the international exhibitors.

The "center for international trade and scientific-technical relations with other states" is an outstanding building equipped with the latest technical achievements. It offers a number of small and medium-size Austrian firms an opportunity to establish representations in Moscow. It also supplies the necessary commercial information to all business circles visiting the Soviet capital and establishes contacts with the corresponding trade partners.

"I am certain that cooperation of both chambers will continue to promote Soviet-Austrian trade relations."

CHAIRMAN OF JCS ARRIVES IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD292200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Reports from the Iranian and Iraqi capitals speak of the intensification of the armed conflict, particularly the air raids. Iraqi aircraft bombed installations deep in Iranian territory and inflicted damage on airports in some cities, and oil (?tankers) were destroyed. Iranian aircraft three times raided Baghdad where air-raid sirens were heard. Meanwhile, Gen David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has arrived in Saudi Arabia. The Arab countries link this visit with U.S. plans for military intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

COMMENTS, REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQ CLASH

LD291324 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--Contradictory reports are coming from the areas of hostilities between Iranian and Iraqi troops. It is clear, however, that the armed clashes between the two countries that are assuming ever vaster scopes, in which tanks, planes and artillery are being used and large armed units are participating, undermine the national liberation movement in the Middle East which is spearheaded against imperialism and Zionism, weaken both states. It is also clear that the widening of the conflict, and not its settlement, serves the aims of imperialist circles, above all U.S. circles, that are staking on splitting the forces opposing them, are harbouring broad aggressive plans in the Middle East, are conducting subversive activity both against Iraq and against Iran. It is not surprising, therefore, that the conflict which broke out causes a serious concern in Arab countries. They clearly realize that the escalation of hostilities in the Middle East can only lead to the increase of the United States interference in the region where additional contingents of U.S. troops are being drawn even though official Washington declares its "neutrality" vis-a-vis the events taking place there.

Baghdad, 29 Sep, TASS--Iraqi planes yesterday made amassed strikes on military targets in the Iranian territory, says a communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq. A raid was made on the airbase Bushehr. Iraqi planes dealt strikes on concentrations of Iranian armoured troops and on radar installations at Dezful. A group of Iranian troops in the Sar-e Pul-e-Zohab sector was destroyed. Iranian planes made several raids on Baghdad, the communique says.

Tehran, 29 Sep, TASS--Military operations continue on the Iranian-Iraqi front. According to reports of the local press, the three main directions of the offensive of Iraqi troops are still Qasr-e Shirin, Dezful and Ahvaz. The fiercest fighting is on in the Khuzestan Province, Iran's leading petroleum region. Fighting continues close to the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr that are under the constant fire of Iraqi artillery, tanks and planes.

The PARS news agency reports that Iranian troops yesterday staged a counter-attack on the positions of Iraqi Armed Forces in the area of Qasr-e Shirin and Jodran in Khuzestan. A communique of the Iranian Military Command says that Iraqi planes made several raids on the Kharg Island and Port Busher.

Anti-aircraft guns and other means of the anti-aircraft defences were intensively firing on Iraqi planes that were raiding northern districts of Tehran where the international airport Mehrabad and a large military airbase are situated and also on the capital's southern suburbs where there is an oil refinery.

Beirut, 29 Sep, TASS--A call for settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict was made at a mass meeting in the Lebanese capital by chairman of the central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon Walid Junblatt and by member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Organization Fatah Abu Ayad.

The continuation of hostilities in the region creates a threat of military interference in the events by the United States whose real aim is to bring about the fall of the present Iranian regime and to regain the lost positions in Iran, Abu Ayad said.

Walid Junblatt stressed that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict meets only the interests of the West and leads to the widening of the network of U.S. military bases in the Middle East. He said these actions of the White House constitute a real threat to stability, security and independence of the Near and Middle East.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN MEDIA ON COMBAT OPERATIONS

LD300911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Iranian-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep--The Iraqi Army is conducting offensive operations on Iranian territory, a communique from Iraq's main military command points out. Khorramshahr, the major Iranian port on the Shatt al-'Arab River, was taken yesterday, the command declared. There is fighting on the approaches to the city of Dezful, located 75 km from the border.

According to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, Iraqi aircraft are continuing to carry out bombing strikes on various targets in Iran: a radio station and a radar center have been destroyed in Ahvaz, and serious damage has been caused to bridges, roads and lines of communication. Three Iranian warships were sunk in a sea battle in the Persian Gulf, and shore artillery crippled an Iranian military launch in the region of Khor 'Abdallah.

At the same time Baghdad Radio is transmitting reports from regions of the country which are being subjected to Iranian air raids. Bombing raids on Mosul, Kirkuk and Irbil have caused serious material damage to oilfields and to oil and gas purification and refining enterprises. In Baghdad and other cities there are casualties among the civilian population.

Tehran, 26 Sep--On returning from a tour of regions where combat operations are taking place, Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr denied at a press conference held here reports of the taking of Khorramshahr and of a siege of Abadan. He declared that the population of southwest Iranian cities is taking urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of bombing raids. According to Bani-Sadr, the situation at the front is hopeful: Iraqi troops have failed to achieve their objectives in 3 days.

Tehran Radio has reported that air raids were made yesterday on the cities of Ahvaz, Tabriz, Qazvin and Dezful. As a result of bombing raids the oil complex at Kermanshah has followed the Abadan oil-refining combine in halting production. According to eye-witnesses, saboteurs have blown up an oil refinery at Urmia.

The combined staff of the Iranian Armed Forces has published a statement warning the Arab states of the Persian Gulf of the "critical consequences" of military aid to Iraq.

ISRAEL, EGYPT WANT TO HELP U.S. INTERFERE IN GULF WAR

LD300751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 3

[V. Muravyev article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Currying Favor"]

[Text] The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has aroused extreme concern and profound regret among all friends of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, the OPEC Secretariat and the governments of a number of countries have made pressing appeals to Iraq and Iran to end the hostilities. The speediest elimination of tension and a peaceful resolution of differences without outside interference would accord with both countries' interests and with the cause of peace in the region and throughout the world. In these conditions Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin decided to have their say. But they were guided by quite opposite motives--those of fanning the flames of the border conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The Israeli premier stated on national radio, and the Egyptian president stated in a Danish television interview, that the United States cannot allow itself to sit passively looking on in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Begin proposed that the United States create American military bases on Israeli territory, and As-Sadat reasserted his intention ofmaking Egyptian military sites available to the Pentagon.

As you can see, Washington's Camp David partners are downright obsessed by the desire to help the United States interfere in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In just the same way they recently offered Washington the use of their military bases for an armed incursion into Iran. So this is not the first time that Begin and As-Sadat have been engaged in open instigation. They are confident that their proposals will meet with a response and understanding in the White House, since American imperialism is not averse to making the most of various conflicts and exploiting differences between countries for interference in the internal affairs of states and entire regions, for justifying plans for sending "rapid deployment forces" to various parts of the world where there is allegedly a threat to the notorious U.S. "vital interests" and for creating new military bases.

By this strategy Washington is encircling the regions of the Near and Middle East with a ring of military sites, stealing close up to the region's oil sources. In accordance with Tel Aviv's demand to safeguard Israel's "security" and with a view to strengthening its own positions in the region, the United States is giving it active assistance in the construction of air bases in the Negev Desert. Apparently in gratitude for the assistance, Israel has assured the United States that it can use these bases at any time for the shipment of the "quick reaction corps." Nor did it take long for As-Sadat to "prevail" on Washington to make use of Egyptian military sites--at the Qena Air Base in Upper Egypt there are already American reconnaissance planes equipped with the AWAC's monitoring system, as well as about 300 military specialists.

At the same time as creating bridgeheads for interference, the United States is concentrating military forces in the region. A whole American armada incorporating two aircraft carrier groups is constantly in the Arabian Sea. And the American administration makes no secret of the purposes for which military might is being built up in the Indian Ocean. "The United States has a vital interest in ensuring unhindered oil supplies from the Near East," U.S. Defense Secretary Brown stated in particular. "To protect these vital interests the United States will take any justified measure, including the use of its military might."

It is hard to exaggerate the threat to peace and security in the Near and Middle East regions entailed by the Washington strategists' dangerous plans. In whipping up tension in that part of the world with the assistance of its henchmen, Washington is striving to distract their peoples from the struggle to consolidate independence and sovereignty.

ISRAELI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

LD291546 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Playing Incendiary Role"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes: It is long known that there is no limit to the impudence and brazenness of the Tel Aviv ruling circles. This is confirmed again by yesterday's statement by Deputy Defence Minister of Israel Mordkhay Tzipori. In an interview to the newspaper MA'ARIV this bellicose Zionist declared outright that Israel is prepared to give military assistance to Iran in its armed conflict with its neighbour Iraq on condition that Iran changes its hostile attitude to Israel.

It follows from this provocative statement that Tel Aviv, taking advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi events, made an attempt to restore its former positions in Iran, when Tel Aviv, together with Washington, was plundering unhampered during the shah's regime national wealth of Iran and when the Israeli intelligence service MOSSAD, alongside the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, was closely cooperating with the shah's police SAVAK in brutally doing away with thousands of the best sons of the Iranian people.

This is precisely the reason why revolutionary Iran broke off the relations with Tel Aviv, stopped completely the oil deliveries to Israel, the aggressor, expelled Israeli agents and resolutely condemned Tel Aviv's aggressive foreign policy course.

The question is what are the aims of Mordkhay Tzipori when he is now making such statements.

In the atmosphere when the peace forces all over the world declare for an immediate end to bloodshed in the land of two neighbouring states and for the speedy settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict by peaceful ways, through talks, the U.S. ruling circles and their flunkeys in the Middle East, such as Mordkhay Tzipori and Egyptian President as-Sadat, are trying to please the Pentagon by pouring oil into the flame, by stirring up the conflict so as to pave the way for the United States outright armed interference in the affairs of countries of the region under the pretext of "protection" of the interests of Western oil monopolies.

This is precisely what is brought by Tel Aviv politicians.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD291507 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] headed by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, was received by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, on 10 September.

After warmly welcoming the visitors, Comrade Aliyev told them about the glorious path which Soviet Azerbaijan has followed for 60 years in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR under the Communist Party's guidance and about the magnificent achievements of the republic's working people, which are concrete manifestation of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. In the course of the new widespread socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, he said, the republic's labor collectives--in common with the whole country--are struggling to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and to achieve weighty new results in 1980. Communists and all Soviet people interpreted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata address as a combat program for preparing for the party congress and have begun the practical implementation of the tasks and directives contained in it.

Our country, Comrade Aliyev went on, follows closely the successes of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which is building a new life on the basis of scientific socialism in the center of one of the tensest regions of the world under conditions of the constant escalation of military preparations by the United States and its henchmen in the Near East. The recent meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the PDRY party and government delegation headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY prime minister, and the Soviet-Yemeni talks and the documents signed on the basis of their results are an important contribution to the further development of friendship and fraternal relations between our parties, peoples and states.

Comrade Aliyev wished our Yemeni friends new successes in labor and in their struggle to build socialism.

U.S. INTERFERES IN GUATEMALA, THREATENS NICARAGUA

PY292151 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A press conference, given by (Barahona y Barahona), member of the Guatemalan Army of the Poor, has taken place in Panama. He had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Guatemalan Government and interior minister and headed the press section of the ministry. There he was in a position to learn about the secret links of the government and of Gen Lucas Garcia's cabinet head with government and military circles in the United States, Israel, Chile and other states.

For many years the Yankee embassy in Guatemala has been the liaison point through which the political and military support of the upper classes of the country is routed. Yankee intelligence service is also working feverishly and the CIA has a wide network of agents in the local university, the congress and the press organs, despite the fact that the United States has formally suspended its military aid to Guatemala which is now channeled through Israel, Chile and other countries. For example, in the last few months large cargoes of arms have arrived from Israel, including 50,000 rifles and 15 aircraft.

Israeli instructors are training Guatemalan soldiers and terrorists, and the gringos themselves have founded a center at the government ministry which has the task of detecting and destroying opposition organizations and guerrilla groups. Guatemalan soldiers and policemen are studying at the Chilean carabineros school. A large number of the [word indistinct] are trained at the Yankee military bases in the Panama Canal Zone to learn how to combat the popular faction. Yankee and Israeli specialists teach Guatemalan pilots how to use napalm, and the imperialists are transforming Guatemala into a spring-broad in their struggle against the national liberation movements in the Central American region.

The Guatemalan patriot confirmed that Lucas Garcia's regime, together with the Honduran Government, has a plan to invade Nicaragua. This plan comprises the forming of the so-called Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front [Frente Revolucionario Nicaraguense] by former Somoza supporters, soldiers and officers who found protection in those countries, and by foreign mercenaries.

With the same intention, an intervention in El Salvador is being prepared in Guatemala. Permanent contacts are maintained with the Salvadoran junta and there is a secret agreement between the governments, according to which nearly 5,000 soldiers trained by Yankees are ready to cross the border immediately in case of a direct threat to the junta.

In addition to this, the United States is using Guatemalan and Honduran territory, sending weapons, tanks, helicopters and other war materiel there for later transfer to El Salvador. In Guatemala, Puerto Barrios, (Jacapa) and Aurora are used for those operations and in Honduras, Puerto Cortes and Santa Rosa de Copan.

As was learned as early as 1978, a program has been drawn up together with the Yankees for the eradication of communism according to this plan, organizations and detachments of a terrorist nature are being formed. The training of the leaders of those units takes place abroad, mainly in gringoland. The general leadership is entrusted to Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia, former Presidents Laugerud Garcia and Arana Osorio, Defense Minister Guevara Rodriguez, chief of staff (Mendoza Palomo) and government minister Alvarez Ruiz. The murder of thousands of Guatemalan patriots and representatives of the opposition is thus an action planned in advance by the dictatorial regime and its Yankee protectors.

ALLEGED CIA ACTIVITY, COVERT ACTION IN JAMAICA NOTED

LD290939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Clouds Over Jamaica"]

[Text] Washington--The clouds of plots and intrigues are gathering over Jamaica--a small island state in the Caribbean which has become the target of subversive actions by local and foreign reactionary forces directed from a single center--the CIA. The magazine COVERT ACTION apprehensively compares the present situation in Jamaica with the situation in Chile on the eve of the military coup which brought to power Pinochet's fascist dictatorship and which was also coordinated by the U.S. espionage department. U.S. imperialism dislikes the independent nonaligned policy pursued by the government of the Jamaican People's National Party headed by Prime Minister M. Manley.

According to the magazine a large CIA branch is operating in Jamaica and 15 employees and agents of this espionage department are sheltering under the "cover" of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston.

The U.S. Evergreen International Airlines company, known for its long-standing links with the CIA, has suddenly begun to send its aircraft to Jamaica. This company in particular once flew the former shah of Iran from Panama to Egypt on instructions from the U.S. Government. Evergreen, incidentally, has a large helicopter fleet.

Reports have appeared, the article says, that mercenaries who may be used against Jamaica and other countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America are being trained at secret military camps in Florida.

There are several "support groups" in the United States supplying the Jamaican opposition with money and materials, including weapons.

The best known are the organization calling itself "The Friends of Free Jamaica," with headquarters in New York and the "Jamaican Freedom League," based in Miami.

The CIA's propaganda mouthpiece in Jamaica is the newspaper THE DAILY GLEANER, which conducts a constant slander campaign against M. Manley's government and openly calls for a military coup. COVERT ACTION compared the newspaper's activity with the subversive campaign which was conducted by the extreme rightwing Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO against S. Allende's government on the eve of the coup.

U.S. imperialist circles are now gambling mainly on the opposition Jamaican Labor Party whose leader, E. Seaga, frequently travels to Washington, where he is a welcome guest.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES CUBAN CULTURE OFFICIAL

LD262336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Today Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister received Cuban Deputy Culture Minister Jimenez. In a friendly conversation they discussed the further development and deepening of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the field of culture and art.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR GREATER IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTION

LD261025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ideological Conviction"]

[Excerpt] The conviction of a builder of the new life is measured, above all, by his attitude to work and his contribution to our common cause. The growing number of front-runners in the precongress competition and of progressive collectives in the country at present attests to their spiritual maturity and reveals their developed sense of responsibility for the motherland's further progress. It is the primary concern of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to foster this noble feeling in all Soviet people and to try to ensure that every member of the collective rises to an awareness of the profound social meaning and significance of his labor and to an understanding of the fact that the better he works, the more actively he helps to assert communist ideals in our society. Questions of enhancing production efficiency and work quality, which are key issues in the CPSU's economic strategy, demand special attention. Showing an interest in resolving them means getting to the bottom of problems and working with perspective and with a view to the long term.

Always an active life position on everything--this is the truest criterion of ideology-mindedness and is what elevates the individual in our society! Such a position, manifested in the flow of everyday deeds and actions, attests to a person's inner maturity and businesslike efficiency, to his desire to implement what has been planned without yielding to any difficulties.

V.I. Lenin repeatedly reminded us that, when verifying a persons' ideology-mindedness, it is necessary to take into account not intentions but facts, not good wishes but deeds, not what is imagined but what is real. However, we encounter workers who declare, for example, their readiness to fulfill and overfulfill socialist pledges and to make strict economies, say, with metal and electricity but who go no further than assurances and promises. Loyalty to communist ideals is proved by unity of word and deed, by organization and discipline, by conscientious labor.

A person's ideological, political, spiritual and moral maturity is verified in the struggle against survivals from the past, relapses into narrow-minded, petit bourgeois mentality and other antisocial phenomena. A highly principled citizen and honest working person cannot tolerate instances of money-grubbing, self-seeking, parasitism, hooliganism and conceit. The most important aspects of the Soviet persons' character are moral integrity, purity of thought, feeling and conscience, firm will and militant implacability toward shortcomings and all kinds of deviations from the norms of our morality.

The need to further strengthen the ideological unity of builders of communism is also dictated by the special features of the modern ideological struggle in the international arena. It must not be forgotten that imperialist propaganda, using increasingly refined means and methods, is trying to weaken and shake the moral foundations of citizens of the socialist countries, notably of young people who have not been sufficiently tempered by life. Under these conditions the Soviet people's firm ideological conviction is the very compass which prevents deviation from the correct course in any acute situation. To use V.I. Lenin's words, it helps us successfully to defend our views against anyone at any time and to evaluate our actions from class positions.

Our party has accumulated tremendous experience in educating working people in a spirit of high consciousness and selfless devotion to communist ideals. [paragraph continues]

It is the task of party organizations on the basis of this experience, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Education Work" points out, to improve all forms and means of ideological influence on the masses. The coming academic year in the system of political and economic education opens up still greater possibilities for increasing the Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the broad masses of working people. The further growth of the Soviet people's ideological conviction is a reliable precondition for the successful fulfillment of our creative plans and for confident progress toward communism.

COMMUNISTS MUST SET EXAMPLE AS CONGRESS NEARS

LD261141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Communist's Word and Deed"]

[Excerpt] The militancy of any party organization is governed by the activeness and responsibility of all the communists within it. Lenin's behest must be remembered always: The party's affairs must be managed by all its members, with equal rights and with no exceptions. It is necessary to proceed from this premise when discussing, during the preparations for the coming congress, ways and means to strengthen party influence on labor collectives, on their moral and political atmosphere and on people's education.

In recent years the party has been enriched with new experience of communist building. Implementing the 25th party congress decisions, party organizations have done a great deal to further strengthen the economic potential of the land of the Soviets, to raise the people's living standards and to strengthen our society's sociopolitical and ideological cohesion. True to their party duty, communists march in the vanguard of the nationwide precongress competition, mobilizing working people by their own personal example to successfully fulfill the plan targets and socialist pleges of this year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Communists have always combined an attentive and careful approach to everything positive achieved in their work with a keen, critical assessment of omissions and shortcomings. During reports and elections in party organizations and in the living practice of everyday work it is important to verify time and time gainst the conformity of end results with earlier adopted decisions. Experience shows that unity of word and deed is achieved with the greatest success where, having adopted a topical and profoundly thought-out decision, people implement it persistently, distribute forces skillfully with regard to what has been planned and organize timely verification of execution.

Well-organized monitoring on a current basis is particularly important and increases communists' responsibility for the work entrusted to them. It is mandatory to identify the specific people behind any success or failure. However, it also happens that the names of those who fail to cope with their duties or who act irresponsibly merely pass from report to report in a cursory list. This is of little use. What is needed here is a concrete approach and accurate ascertainment of when comradely prompting and assistance is required and when strict party exactingness is required. To this end it is necessary to make wider and better use of criticism and self-criticism and of forms such as communists' reports on the fulfillment of regulation duties and individual interviews.

"Discrepancy between word and deed, in whatever forms it might be expressed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "harms both economic building and, in particular, moral education." This is really so, for every communist is to some extent an educator. And not only at work but also in his residential district and home, in the family....[paragraph continues]

Anyone who throws words to the wind and is liberal with empty assurances, misrepresentation and deception is unworthy to carry the party card next to his heart. It sometimes happens that someone makes loud speeches about our moral norms at meetings but, when he leaves the platform, commits misdemeanors which discredit the title of party member. Can communists condone this?

Reports from the provinces attest, however, that certain party committees and primary party organizations display a liberal attitude to those whose words are at variance with their deeds. Thus, in the past Ye. Yevseyenko, former deputy chief of the Murmansk Gorkom Agitprop Department, was observed in speculative machinations. But the gorkom leadership confined itself to giving him a verbal warning. It did not help.... And only after the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee intervened was this person, who had lost his conscience, expelled from the party. Party organizations cannot ignore or fail resolutely to condemn a single instance of violation of party and state discipline or of the moral norms of our life, and are required persistently to assert an atmosphere of intolerance of any manifestations of dishonesty or empty talk.

As the scale and complexity of the tasks being resolved by the party grow, the level of exactingness toward its members also increases. Let every communist, preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, ask himself severely: Have I done everything for the party? And let everyone augment his efforts in his great and responsible work in the name of communism.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SOVIET HOLDS SESSION IN VLADIVOSTOK

SK300516 Vladivostk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The third session of the 17th Primorskiy Kray Soviet was held in Vladivostok today. The session examined the following questions: The state of physical culture and sports in the kray and measures to be adopted for their future development; an account of the work accomplished by the Permanent Commission for the Construction and Construction Materials Industry; and organizational questions. The session listened to a report delivered by Comrade Reva, deputy chairman of the krayispolkom, which dealt with the first question, and also to a supporting speech made by Comrade Deputy (Lyakhov), chairman of the Permanent Commission for Public Health, Social Security, Physical Culture and Sports.

The organizational questions examined at the session concerned Comrade (Pogayev), who was confirmed as head of the second department of the krayispolkom, and Comrade (Sidelnikov), who was relieved of his responsibilities as a member of the kray court due to ill health. Comrade (Oksyuta) was elected in his place.

RADIO LIBERTY AZERBAIJAN SECTION HEAD ASSAILED

LD291527 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 19 September 1980 carries on page 4 a 2,400-word article entitled "A Traitor: the True Face of Ali Aran" by Rafael Nagiyev claiming that Radio Liberty staffer Ali Aran is none other than Ali Gasanadze, an alleged traitor to his country who abandoned his pregnant wife to serve in the fascist-inspired "Azerbaijani National Legion" and went on to become "top man in Radio Liberty's Azerbaijani section." The article goes on to describe alleged attempts by Aran to persuade his son and members of the Azerbaijani dance troupe visiting the FRG to defect to the West and to accuse Aran of covering up the alleged fact that he has a family in Azerbaijan.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MANPOWER MUST NOTE 'POPULATION MIGRATION'

LD261105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Prof Ye. Rusanov under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Labor Resources: Shortage and Surplus"]

[Excerpt] There is, however, another aspect to the problem of labor resources, associated not with the state of production or with its organization and automation but with the movement of these very resources or, as scientists say, with population migration. Regard for and skillful channeling of this movement can and, as experience shows, does result in a tangible "swelling" of working people's ranks.

Let us explain this in somewhat greater detail. It is known that natural resources on a scale sufficient for the development of modern large-scale industrial production are distributed unevenly about our country's territory. The natural increase in labor resources is also unevenly distributed among the economic regions. Therefore we sometimes get a situation whereby workhands are needed in one region but are offered in a different one.

It is clear to everyone that an additional influx of labor resources into Siberia and the Far East will be needed. In the short term these regions will start developing still more rapidly. Several new territorial production complexes will come into being in the zone of the Baykal-Amur main railroad.

At the same time the country also has regions with a manpower surplus. These include, above all, the Central Asian economic region and certain Transcaucasian republics.

In our opinion, these labor reserves can be utilized in two ways: first, by organizing local industry enterprises to process agricultural raw materials and produce other products in rural localities in these regions. And, second, by the organized redistribution of a certain section of the labor force (young people, above all) to other parts of the country.

This is why the need has arisen to improve the very mechanism for the interregional redistribution of labor resources. And, of course, this means attracting cadres to newly opening regions, but the chief thing now is to tie the newcomers to production. And we have positive experience here. At the Altaykoksokhimstroy, for example, every family coming to the construction site receives a well-appointed apartment for 12-18 months (a family coming in response to a call receives one for 5-6 months). Cadre turnover has been halved here and stands at 17.5 percent, whereas it sometimes reaches 38-40 percent on construction sites in other West Siberian oblasts. Practice graphically attests that increased wages or various wage supplements cannot compensate, for example, for shortcomings in housing or in cultural and domestic services. This does not have the appropriate effect in consolidating cadres.

A truly inestimable role in meeting our vast economy's need for labor resources belongs to labor organs and, particularly, to public job-finding and information bureaus. There are now 151 job-finding bureaus in RSFSR cities. The scale of their work is increasing yearly. In 1971 they found jobs for 479,000 people, and in 1979 for 1.11 million people.

The experience of the redistribution of the work force through city bureaus yields positive results. Thus, in Kaulga and UFA there has been a reduction in the unorganized movement of labor resources, the interval between jobs of those who transfer from one enterprise to another at their own wish has been reduced by 5 days, and there has also been a reduction in the time taken to find suitable work for young people entering enterprises and construction sites for the first time. Estimates show that the move to distribute the work force through city bureaus will produce a saving of 219.5 million man-days just by reducing cadre turnover in industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan--which is equivalent to the labor of 942,000 workers.

There are many other sources for saving labor resources in our national economy. Let us recall, for example, foreman A. Kudykin's letter, cited at the start of this article, which in point of fact retells the essence of the Shchekino method, attesting that this method has still not been properly implemented everywhere. More active use of the labor of pensioners and student youth will also have its effect.

Of course, any of the suggested methods requires considerable effort--above all, the breaking down of certain psychological barriers and the overcoming of the conviction of a number of workers that the shortage of labor resources is something inevitable. I believe that, given their correct, scientifically substantiated use and an improved system of their redistribution, they will fully ensure the resolution of national economic tasks in the 11th and future 5-year plans.

IZVESTIYA NOTES CONSTRUCTION TASKS IN ARCTIC OILFIELDS

LD261009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by State Committee for Civil Construction Chairman G. Fomin under the rubric "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects!": "A City for Oil Industry Workers"]

[Text] West Siberia's oil and gas regions supply over half the oil and over one-third of the gas extracted within the USSR. Long-term plans for oil and gas extraction and processing, the development of the power industry and the setting up of a reliable and developed network for all types of transportation pose many major problems here. One such problem is how to provide working people with comfortable housing and a developed system of public services as well as forming a system of settlement which most fully accords with the tasks of efficiently assimilating the particular region's natural resources.

Much has been done in this direction in past years. Regional planning outlines were drafted for Tyumenskaya Oblast. They lay down scientifically grounded principles for settlement in connection with the location of production. For the oil and gas region's base cities of Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nadym, Nefteyugansk, Urengoy and some others, general plans--the basis of their harmonious and comprehensive development--have been drawn up and are being implemented. Major planning and scientific institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibersk have been called into resolving the urban planning tasks.

The new cities' residential regions are growing. Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk have already passed the 100,000 mark. From 1971 through 1979, about 100 million square meters of apartment blocks were constructed in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblast cities and rayons, including over 3.5 million square meters in the oil and gas extracting regions. Plans have been made for a series of apartment blocs, hostels, schools and childrens' institutions which cope with the region's complex natural and climatic conditions.

What has been done, however, no longer meets either present or, particularly, future requirements of the West Siberian oil and gas territorial production complex.

Estimates indicate that by 1985 the number of workers in the oil and gas region will be double that of 1978, while in the long term the overall population figure will be about 2 million. To accommodate this population an overall area of 23-25 million square meters of housing will have to be built. However difficult this task may be, it must be resolved. The creation of the necessary social and daily living conditions for West Siberia's working people is a major condition in successfully resolving the region's vast economic tasks. The supplementary measures taken recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further developing West Siberia's oil and gas complex have this very point in mind.

The need is envisaged for an integrated building system with high-standard urban planning and a full range of engineering facilities, public services planning and organization and green belt provision. In 1981 alone the volume of housing construction is to be raised to 2 million square meters. In other words, this volume is to almost treble in comparison with the actual fulfillment of the 1978-1980 plan targets. Within the housing complex schools providing 30,000 places, children's preschool institutions with 24,000 places and hospitals with 3,550 beds must be built.

A broad range of measures will be implemented on road building, developing the industrial base of the construction industry and construction materials, the most rapid assimilation of commissioned capacities for fully prefabricated housing construction, and the supply and construction of an overall area of over 3 million square meters of wooden housing blocks which meet the region's natural and climatic conditions.

Extensive organizational work is already being mounted now, and the first steps toward carrying out this important resolution are being implemented. The advanced experience in comprehensive block construction of production installations developed by the Tyumen oil and gas construction workers and commemorated this year by the Lenin prize award is being carried over into the construction of the new settlements' engineering installations.

What problems does life now set before West Siberia's planners and construction workers?

Above all, they must specify exactly the plan of settlement over the territory of the complex and define its forms and systems of population centers which must fully accord with the region's rational socioeconomic development.

The cities of Tobolsk, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nadym, Uray, Novyy Urengoy and Strezhevoy are required to become support centers in the systems of population points. The main production and sociocultural potential of these systems and the main areas housing construction and provision of cultural and consumer facilities must be concentrated there.

The system of support cities must be supplemented by a system of fixed base workers' settlements and cities. The base settlements and cities in turn will become bases for tour of duty settlements [vakhtovoy poselok] located in places where prospecting for and extraction of oil and gas are carried out. In these settlements will live duty personnel--shifts of workers and engineering-technical personnel sent there for a few days or weeks, sometimes for longer periods.

The support cities or base settlements located in relatively favorable natural and climatic conditions, as well as Tyumen, Tomsk and some cities beyond the borders of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts are to become permanent dwelling places for the workers and their families. The tour of duty settlements [vakhtovoy i ekspeditsionnyy pose lok] must comprise stocks of prefabricated-collapsible or preassembled modular housing, medical, cultural-consumer and municipal services premises and premises designated for administrative--economic purposes with all types of engineering equipment and public service provision.

As shown both in theory and by practical experience, the tour of duty method ensures high economic and social efficiency. Areas of construction are reduced in regions with extreme conditions. The main population is concentrated in the major cities and settlements. Comfortable conditions are established for workers and their families in regions more conducive to settlement. The efficient use of personnel directly connected with production is increased. The peak population figure of the new oil and gas extracting regions is reduced. The period taken to equip fields is sharply reduced. Finally, the housing and public building stock is used efficiently after the deposits are worked out.

It has been calculated that one square meter of living space, taking into account expenditure on the normal range social services in small settlements located near extracting areas, costs more than double the same area in the support cities and almost 30 percent more than the total cost of installations in base cities or tour of duty settlements.

According to the estimates of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, which is widely using the tour of duty method, the latter saves about R15-16 million per year of every 1,000 workers. However, the wider application of the tour of duty method requires guaranteed conditions, neglect of which in a number of cases cancels out the advantages of this progressive method.

It is essential to ensure that planned volumes of residential and civil construction in the support base cities and settlements are fulfilled.

It is necessary to produce and use prefabricated-collapsible and preassembled modular structures on a very large scale according to up-to-date plans formulated by the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture institutes and to complete new tour of duty settlements with them.

Finally, it is necessary to define settlement plans and the location of tour of duty settlements and to formulate general plans and projects for building base and tour of duty settlements.

The first task must be resolved in several directions. It is particularly necessary to ensure full utilization of the capacities of the housebuilding enterprises in Tyumen, Tomsk, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk and Nadym, which total over 900,000 square meters annually but are only 47 percent utilized. During 1980-1985, the capacities of housebuilding enterprises under the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification located in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts must be increased to 1.7 million square meters total housing area.

The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must pay particular attention to developing their own production base.

The plans for West Siberia's cities and settlements include housing estates where small timber housing blocks will be used. During 1980-1983 the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry must produce and supply an overall area of over 3 million square meters of this type of housing which, it is intended, will be erected in the country's northern regions according to new plans approved by the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. The planning and construction of a prefabricated timber housing construction plant in Tyumen with a capacity of 500,000 square meters of housing needs to be accelerated.

The patriotic initiative of Muscovites, Leningraders and working people of a number of union republics and RSFSR oblasts plays a special part in resolving housing problems in West Siberia. By their efforts housing with an overall area of over 1.4 million square meters will be constructed in the cities and settlements during 1980-1983.

The question of construction quality and the planning of amenities for the oil and gas complex cities and settlements is an acute one now. Well thought-out planning which notes the region's particular conditions, a high standard of engineering equipment and provision of public services, good-quality construction work, an extensive and balanced range of residential, social and industrial buildings, rational siting and architectural integrity of production-storage zones of the construction of fine, comfortable buildings are of particular significance in the north's difficult conditions.

The responsibility for meeting these high demands falls on the planning organizations of the RSFSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and Gosstroy, who are the general planners; on local architectural and planning organs; on the client-organizations of a number of ministries and departments and, of course, on the construction workers of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and on the planning and construction organizations of the cities, oblasts and republics taking part in creating the cities and settlements of the complex.

Well coordinated work and a high level of responsibility from all these links are the basis of success in resolving the important task of ensuring that the workers who are extracting the country's oil and gas have normal living conditions. However, the ministries and departments involved in working the oil and gas deposits have reduced the amount of capital investment directed into the nonproduction sphere each year during the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1977 this investment amounted to only 13.2 percent of total capital investments, whereas no less than 20 percent is needed in order to resolve the housing problem in those regions.

The issue of transforming Tyumenskaya Oblast's construction and architecture department into the oblast's main architectural and planning administration is now pressing as is the issue of setting up main architect departments in all support cities. These organizations must ensure the constant monitoring of the formulation and implementation of general plans. In their present state these organs are not capable of resolving such tasks which is having a direct effect on the quality of city and settlement construction.

It is expedient for the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's Tyumenpromstroyproyekt Institute to specialize totally in planning the enterprises of the construction industry and industrial-municipal zones of the complex's cities and settlements. The materials and production base of the Tyumengrazhdanproyekt Institute and the Tyumentisiz Prospecting Trust of the RSFSR Gosstroy require further developing and strengthening.

Taking into account the large volumes of work, the compressed planning period and the Tyumen prospecting trust's shortage of capacity, the trusts of neighboring oblasts and subdivisions of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography have also been brought in to carry out prospecting work. All these organizations are committed to supplying the necessary initial data for the city and settlement planners in the near future.

The successful solution of the urgent problems of city planning and housing and civil engineering in the West Siberian oil and gas complex regions will actively promote the economic and social development of this, the country's main base for oil and gas extraction.

FULLER USE OF EXISTING OIL WELLS ADVOCATED

LD261041 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences R. Medvedskiy, deputy director of the Zapsibniigni Institute (West Siberian Scientific Research Institute of the Oil and Gas Industry), and A. Silin, chief of a department of the Giprotyunengeologiya Institute (Tyumen State Geological Planning Institute), under the rubric "West Siberia--Nationwide Construction Project": "Search for a Variant"]

[Text] Tyumen--The country's West Siberian oil and gas production has now entered the second, incomparably more complex stage of its development. Whereas during all the preceding years 37 oilfields were commissioned here, it is now proposed to commission 5 or 6 new areas each year. The conditions for opening up fields are also becoming more complex: Wellhead installations are being constructed intensively in fields situated 300 km and more from the industrial bases of the central Ob region. They include the Severo-Varyeganskoye, Tagrinskoye, Kholmogorskoye and other fields.

The commissioning of approximately 30 new fields over the next 5 years will demand great labor and capital expenditure. We will have to create from scratch a production and social infrastructure on a vast uninhabited territory.

Is there not another, cheaper way? In our view, there is. It involves the maximum intensification of oil extraction from deposits already being exploited. Our calculations show that deposits which have already been opened up contain liquid fuel reserves quite commensurate with those whose exploitation it is proposed to start from scratch.

Siberian oilmen have evolved the practice of selectively commissioning levels and sectors with the highest productivity. This was justified at the initial stage, when the region's oil industry was taking shape. But now the time has also come to utilize those resources which were once considered inexpedient to open.

The point is that today there is the perfectly real possibility of appreciably increasing the returns from Tyumen deposits by exploiting comparatively low-yield strata, increasing the density of the well network and extending exploitation to include oil deposits below the gas deposits. Weighty results can be expected from utilizing the whole arsenal of means to step up the flow of oil--for example, from such an effective means as hydraulic fracturing of the seam, which, unfortunately, is practically unused in this region. In recent years many new methods have been created to increase the oil yield from the subterranean storehouses. However, only a few of them have been put into practice in West Siberia.

Given the existing scale of extraction, increasing the oil yields in Tyumenskaya Oblast assumes very great national economic significance. We believe that the time has come for the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences to draw up a targeted program for the resolution of this problem.

There is another serious argument in favor of further exploiting the fields which have already been opened--the social argument. Many subdivisions of the Tyumenskaya Oblast main oil and gas administration are currently experiencing a cadre shortage. And the exploitation of dozens of new fields will still further exacerbate the problem of supplying oil-extraction enterprises with qualified specialists.

On the other hand, if we take the path of intensifying production in existing fields, the manpower requirement can be reduced appreciably for the same production volume.

The objection could be made that the policy adopted by Tyumen oilmen of opening remote fields around the Ob and in adjacent regions ensures the necessary level of production from easily extractable reserves. This is true. But it is also true that such reserves are finite. Therefore it is necessary even now to accumulate experience and to tackle more vigorously the exploitation of deposits with a complex structure.

This will require considerable efforts, both our own and certain "outside" assistance. So far, however, the people of Tyumenskaya oblast receive such assistance in far from full measure. Thus, for a long time now Siberians have been waiting for reliable equipment from Baku machine builders for simultaneous and separate exploitation of oil and gas wells. Its introduction would make it possible to get oil from those beds which until now have been waiting their turn.

Of course, the intensification of production in areas which have already been provided with wellhead installations or which are already being opened does not exclude the commissioning of new fields. However, it is necessary in each specific case to substantiate very carefully which of the oil reserves can be commissioned most rationally at a given time.

For example, for a whole number of reasons we consider it inexpedient for oilmen to go to Urengoy, where, in addition to large stocks of gas, there are also condensate and oil resources. These reasons include the complex transportation problem and the lack of a pioneer base for oil producers. Condensate extraction in itself is not a simple task. Even with so-called "exhaustive" exploitation it is necessary to create a very complex system of wellhead installations. Obviously, there must be one master at Urengoy--the Tyumengazprom Association, which should be entrusted with the comprehensive exploitation of all underground riches--gas, condensate and oil.

If we are to talk of the oilmen's further northward advance, in our opinion preference must be given to opening areas beyond the Arctic Circle. It is not hard to reach this conclusion if you analyze the results of deep exploratory drilling over the past 2 years. They have convincingly shown the flimsiness of the concept of "exhausting" Tyumenskaya Oblast. And the most important discoveries have been made in northern regions, on the Yamal Peninsula.

An assessment of the resources of the Novoportovskoye, Bovanenskoye and Arkticheskoye fields makes it possible to organize liquid fuel extraction here with better technical and economic indicators than in more southerly areas. We believe that it is necessary to create an oil-extraction outpost in Yamal in the very next 5-year plan. This will accelerate prospecting work there and aid the quest for "black gold" on the Gydanskiy Peninsula.

Difficulties will, it is true, arise here as regards oil transportation. The construction of a Yamal-Ukhta oil pipeline can resolve the problem. Such a main pipeline will not be cheap. But it will also make it possible to begin exploiting comparatively minor oilfields in the Komi ASSR and promising structures discovered on the territory of Arkhangelskaya Oblast. Electricity could be supplied to the Yamal fields initially by a Severnoye Siyaniye floating power station.

Another reserve with very great potential lies in raising the standard of technical equipment in existing fields and replacing obsolete with fundamentally new and highly efficient equipment. This will undoubtedly be helped by the party's outlined policy, of which L. I. Brezhnev spoke at the ceremonial session in Alma-Ata. "The linchpin of further economic and social development," Leonid Ilich pointed out, "must be the modernization of industry's basic sectors--power generation, metallurgy and machine building, chemistry and transport."

The final choice of strategy for opening up Tyumenskaya Oblast's oil resources undoubtedly requires further in-depth elaboration. Their significance today extends far outside the sector and demands comprehensive study. Our aim is to draw the attention of the USSR Gosplan, scientific organizations and interested ministries and departments to the search for the most effective variant of the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex.

THIRD YAMAL OIL PROSPECTING UNIT BEGINS WORK

LD261603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Correspondent V. Lisin report: "Northernmost"]

[Text] Tyumen, 22 Sep--The Tambey oil-prospecting expedition, the northernmost in the oblast, has begun its work. It is the third geological subunit on the Yamal Peninsula.

A base is being prepared for the new expedition on the Sabettayakha River, far beyond the Arctic Circle. Tanks have already been deployed for fuel and lubricants, storehouses have been constructed, and house trailers have been set up.

SHAKIROV DESCRIBES BASHKIRIA OIL INDUSTRY, WORKERS CONTRIBUTIONS

LD300937 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 September 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "West Siberia: Nationwide Construction Site: TRUD's All-Union Tuesday Seminar on Ufa" and the headline "Petroleum Industry Workers' Orders Ahead of Schedule!" a 900-word article by M. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, describing the Bashkir oil industry, the Bashkirskaya ASSR oil workers' contribution to the development of Siberian oil fields, and the help they have received from the Siberian construction workers, noting that "as a result the country obtains additional thousands of tons of oil from boreholes assimilated ahead of schedule."

IZVESTIYA URGES 'ACTIVE LIFE STANCE' IN LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS

LD291209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fusion of Knowledge, Conviction and Action"]

[Excerpt] Recent years have been characterized by the consistent development of socialist democracy in all spheres of our life. Increasing numbers of citizens are gaining access to participation in the administration of state and public affairs. Studies within the political enlightenment system are designed to promote the further intensification of the activity of Soviet working people and people's deputies, to increase their responsibility and to develop initiative.

With the guidance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the improvement of forms and methods of the educational process both in labor collectives and at people's places of residence must be purposefully and persistently continued. Ideological and mass political work must center on the most burning issues of domestic and international life, the struggle to improve efficiency and quality, the inculcation of implacability toward antisocial phenomena and the exposure of bourgeois ideology and morality, which are hostile to us.

By apprehending the great truth of the Marxist-Leninist teaching Soviet people gain a scientific understanding of history and previous generations' experience of struggle and grasp the meaning and implications of our tasks today and the prospects for the country's further economic and social development. In equipping the people with the science of building communism and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism our party seeks to ensure that every Soviet person is an active and conscious participant in the historic creative work.

In our socialist society nothing elevates the individual more than active life stance and a conscientious attitude toward his public duty in which unity of word and deed becomes an everyday norm of behavior. Only such a stance, displayed every day and every hour, in production and in social affairs, in the stream of everyday deeds and actions, is the truest criterion of a person's moral fiber and the truest evidence of his high civic maturity.

The implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in his speech in Alma-Ata is inextricably connected with the further improvement of organizational and ideological education work in labor collectives and with the ability to make maximum use of the educational force of competition. While supporting valuable initiatives in every possible way and actively introducing production innovators' experience, the ideological, moral charge contained in the example of the best, leading working people--the winners of socialist competition--must also be used more fully for educational purposes.

IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN NOTED

LD261127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Educating the Citizen"]

[Excerpt] An active life stance is formed in a person growing up only if while still a child he becomes aware of the weight and significance of his participation in the life of the family, school and society. In the last 5 years an extremely great deal has been done to involve kids in productive labor. In school workshops, labor associations, pioneer forestry areas and blue patrols, students are given the opportunity to apply the knowledge gained in school and put their reserves of youthful energy into operation. It is extremely important from an educational viewpoint that every instance of participation by schoolchildren in adult production work be meaningful and that we always make certain that kids grasp the results or significance of the work they have done.

The young person must grow up in the clear awareness that without him, without his concrete contribution to the common cause, something will not be constructed, sown or harvested. Reinforcing this awareness is a most important and complex educational task. Where it is resolved successfully, young people grow up ready to go where things are difficult, where there is a shortage of workers, where every person counts, at the party's first call.

Educating young people of this kind is a tremendous achievement on the part of Soviet education. Its graduates are extracting oil in the expanses of Tyumen, constructing the Baykal-Amur railroad and taking part in the economic transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem. Yesterday's schoolchildren went off to the field and livestock units with their certificates of secondary education, and many hundreds of thousands of young men and women followed their example all over the country. It may be said with the utmost confidence that these young people possess tremendous moral reserves and that an active life stance forms the basis of their world outlook.

On the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress teaching collectives at a number of Moscow schools have appealed for people to work under the slogan "teach every schoolchild to study, live and work in communist fashion." This broad, multifaceted formula indisputably includes cultivating in the growing person a sense of personal responsibility for all that is happening around him: in the school where he studies, on the block where he lives, and ultimately all over the country and all over the world. Only this life stance can be described as genuinely active, and it alone can fittingly be combined with the lofty title of Citizen of the Land of the Soviets.

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA REPORTS KUNAYEV ACTIVITIES

Turgayskaya Aktiv Address

LD300829 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Urgent Tasks Facing Turgayskaya Oblast's Working People"]

[Text] In common with all Soviet people Turgayskaya Oblast's working people welcomed with deep satisfaction Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Alma-Ata celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP and the urgent tasks which it pinpointed as needing to be attended to in order to further develop the national economy.

The oblast was visited by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

In the fields of the Turgay Sovkhoz technical school and the Maykutov and Tselinnyy sovkhozes they inquired about how grain harvesting and transportation is progressing, methods of using equipment in bad weather and about how the cultural and everyday needs of those taking part in the harvest campaign are being catered to. Comrade D.A. Kunayev chatted with machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, party, soviet and trade union workers and members of a student mechanized detachment from the Rostov Agricultural Machine Building Institute.

In the oblast center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov familiarized themselves with the work of developing the city and improving its amenities and visited new microrayons, an air terminal complex and children's preschool combine currently under construction, and commercial and consumer service enterprises.

The party organization's tasks arising from the directives and recommendations contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Alma-Ata celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP were discussed at a meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv held in Arkalyk on 15 September in which obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and leaders of oblast organizations took part.

A report was heard from obkom First Secretary Ye.N. Auyelbskov on the situation in industry and in the construction industry.

Reports on the organization of grain harvesting and procurements and of assistance to farms were delivered by raykom First Secretaries Kh.N. Nurgaliyev of Yesilskiy Rayon; V.P. Dovgal of Oktyabrskiy Rayon; and I.N. Kasyanov of Zhaksynskiy Rayon; and by I.M. Strik, first secretary of the Arkalyk Gorkom.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CCP Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present. In light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his address at the conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and in his speech at the Alma-Ata ceremony, he stressed, every reserve must be tapped in industry, capital construction and other national economy sectors. The lag which a number of enterprises and construction organizations have allowed to occur must not be tolerated. Resources must be concentrated at the most important installations and the rate of increase in labor productivity and in the efficiency and quality of work must be accelerated in every production sector.

In order to increase the oblast's contribution to achieving this year's billion poods of grain in Kazakhstan the collectives of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and transportation and procurement enterprises must be fully mobilized, the city must give more assistance to rural areas and maximum use must be made of equipment. Good organization at every stage of the grain harvesting process, skilfull maneuvering of equipment and the broad dissemination of progressive experience must be pitted against the vagaries of the weather. Crop losses must be reliably blocked everywhere. At the same time all-round and timely preparations must be made for wintering livestock, for further increasing its productivity and for increasing the sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock produce. Accelerating the construction of housing and cultural, educational, commercial, health care and consumer serfvice facilities is an urgent task.

Party organizations must increase their militance and improve the management of socialist competition and the education of collectives in the spirit of a high sense of responsibility for tasks entrusted to them, unity of word and deed, steadfast conformity with labor discipline and the fullest possible development of the struggle to successfully fulfill targets and socialist pledges and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

The aktiv gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will do their utmost to successfully complete the targets for the year and for the 5-year plan for the development of industry, the construction industry and agriculture, and will sell the state as much grain and other farming and livestock produce as possible.

Taking part in the work of the party economic aktiv were B.A. Ashimov, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; V.T. Shevohenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and M.D. Dairov, Kazakh minister of procurement.

Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied on their tour of the oblast by Ue. N. Auelbekov, first secretary of the Turgayskiy Obkom, and oblispolkom Chairman Ye. Ye. Zaritskiy.

Kustanayskaya Aktiv Address

LD290945 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "For a Weighty Contribution to Kazakhstan's Billion"]

[Text] Kustanayskaya Oblast is Kazakhstan's major granary. A great deal has been done here to develop livestock raising and, in particular, to increase production and sales to the state of meat and milk. The surrenderweight of livestock is one of the highest in the country. Industrial enterprises have also achieved great successes. There has been a considerable increase in output quality.

The competition to harvest within the best times and to a high standard has been developed widely over a vast area exceeding 4.2 million hectares. Having laid the grain crops in windrows more quickly than last year, Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are seeking to finish threshing as soon as possible and are reckoning on giving the country more than 1 billion poods of grain in line with the 5-year plan.

A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held here 16 September with the participation of members of the obkom bureau, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, general directors of rayon production associations in agriculture and leaders of a number of industrial enterprises, construction projects and oblast organizations. They discussed the oblast party organization's tasks stemming from the instructions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the festivities in Alma-Ata devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

Obkom First Secretary A.M. Borodin delivered a report on progress in fulfilling targets for the development of industry, agriculture and capital construction.

Warmly welcomed by the people present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. It is exceptionally important, he pointed out, to make the greatest constribution to fulfilling the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--to give the state 1 billion poods of Kazakhstan grain this year. [paragraph continues]

It is a matter of honor for Kustanay communists and all the oblast's working people to ensure a high degree of organization in the struggle for a big grain harvest and to manage things so that, despite bad weather, the intensity of labor does not lessen for a single hour, all harvest units, truck and rail transport and elevators operate with the largest laods and with full prevention of grain losses, and production norms are considerably overfulfilled by all machine operators and other people involved in the harvest.

It is necessary to strive everywhere for work efficiency and coordination and the rational use of human, material and technical resources. At the same time rural workers must cope on schedule with other important tasks in arable farming and livestock raising, devoting special attention to the timely harvesting and handover of potatoes and the accelerated development of sheep raising. It is necessary to apply all strength, knowledge and experience for the fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the year and the 5-year plan by all sectors of industry. The collectives of the Sokolvsko-Sarbayskiy and Lisakovskiy mining and enriching combines must produce more high-quality raw materials for ferrous metallurgy. Much also has to be done to increase production efficiency at other enterprises. In the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions issued at the conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee it is necessary to bring laggard industrial collectives up to the level of progressive ones, show more concern for the development of metallurgy, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment, start up commissioned production capacities more quickly and construct housing, schools and children's preschool establishments at a high rate.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized the great significance of the communists' vanguard role and of their daily organizational and political work to mobilize collectives for the successful implementation of planned measures and the need to strive for the further improvement of party organizations' ideological and political educational activities. It is necessary to ensure the high standard of report-and-election party meetings and conferences, so that they give a powerful boost to the further improvement of the situation in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Questions of moral and material incentives for progressive production workers and of consumer services in the city and in the countryside, directly in the fields and on livestock farms, require more attention. The efforts of collectives of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and construction, transportation and other organizations must be directed toward worthily greeting the 26th CPSU Congress.

The aktiv meeting expressed firm confidence that the oblast's working people will gather in the harvest loss and within reduced times, will overfulfill their socialist pledges for sales of grain and other agricultural produce to the state and will cope successfully with the targets for the development of industry, capital construction and other sectors of the economy. Participating in the work of the aktiv meeting were B.A. Ashimov, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.T. Ahevochenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau, and V.K. Kadyrbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of motor transport.

During their stay in Kustanayskaya oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited the Aleksandrovskiy and Pavlov sovkhozes and the Capayev Kolkhoz. They viewed a new combine being tested in the fields of the Aleksandrovskiy Sovkhoz, which is considerably superior to the machines currently being produced in terms of productivity. Explanations were provided by V. Ya. Blokhin, chief designer at the Rostselmash plant. In conversations with machine operators, livestock raisers, farm learders and specialists and party, soviet and trade union workers Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about experience in further increasing the pace and quality of work and about the organization and the working and living conditions of rural workers. In the oblast center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov familiarized themselves with progress in the construction of production, housing and other projects and with the provision of public services and amenities in the city. Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied on thie tour of the oblast by Kustanyskiy Obkom First Secretary A.M. Borodin and Oblispolkom Chairman I.B. Kupprayev.

GOSPLAN CHIEFS END MOLDAVIA MEETING, TOUR FARM PROJECTS

LD300859 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Seminar-Conference Concludes Its Work"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of union republic Gosplan chairmen concluded its work 14 September. They studied ways to increase social production efficiency in the Moldavian SSR's agroindustrial complex on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

On 13 and 14 September the participants in the seminar-conference visited Kaushanskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Dubossarskiy, Rybnitskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Floreshtskiy and other rayons. They familiarized themselves with the industrial technologies being used in the republic for growing vegetables, corn, sunflowers, sugar beets and other crops, with the organizational principles and the work of interfarm associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production and their repair bases, livestock-raising and agroindustrial complexes, interfarm associations for fodder production and processing and science-and-production associations, with the practice of training cadres with middle qualifications for agriculture and with other questions and they exchanged work experience.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MEETINGS, TOURS RAYONS

Bardinskiy Rayon

LD261529 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondents F. Dzhafarov, V. Morozkov and I. Omarov: "Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress With New Labor Victories; Meeting of Bardinskiy Rayon Party Organization Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] Barda, 5 September--A meeting of the Bardinskiy rayon party organization aktiv was held on 5 September to discuss the progress of the cotton harvesting campaign and other agricultural work and tasks for greeting the party congress in a fitting manner.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly received by the aktiv.

He detailed practical measures for implementing the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the recent celebrations in the capital of Kazakhstan. In further developing socialist competition to mark the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Aliyev stressed, extensive use must be made of the masses' initiative and progressive collectives' experience in order to ensure the maximum acceleration of the development of every sector of agricultural production and record results must be achieved in the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan in order to lay a good foundation for successful work in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Aliyev spoke highly of the work done by Bardinskiy Rayon's working people to increase cotton production. Referring to the first successful results of the cotton harvesting campaign he pointed out the need for a steady increase in the rate and for every collective, every harvesting worker and every piece of cotton harvesting machinery to achieve maximum labor productivity in order to ensure that the whole crop, right down to the last boll, is speedily harvested. G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the rayon's field and livestock unit workers will honorably fulfill the plans and high socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan and will gratify the motherland with striking new successes during the shock vigil leading up to the congress.

During his visit to Bardinskiy Rayon Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited the cottonfields, where he familiarized himself with the progress of the harvesting campaign, chatted with kolhoz members and specialists and inquired about their successes and working and living conditions.

Sabirabadskiy Rayon

LD291517 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondent: "Cotton Growers' Shock Labor and Skill for the Motherland; Meeting of Sabirabadskiy Rayon Party Organization Aktiv]

[Excerpts] Sabirabad, 6 September--The progress of the cotton harvesting campaign and other agricultural work, as well as tasks to ensure a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed at a meeting of the Sabirabadskiy party organization aktiv held on 6 September.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present.

Referring to the great successes of the rayon's working people in the shock vigil of the 10th 5-Year Plan's final year and their contribution to the struggle for a big cotton crop in Azerbaijan. He pointed out the need to mobilize resources and potential even more fully for achieving record results in every agricultural sector. The task is to utilize with the maximum of efficiency the patriotic upsurge of the masses occasioned by the nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress in order to further accelerate the development of Azerbaijan's agricultural production.

The main task in the rayon party organization's work now, Comrade Aliyev stressed, is to ensure the unconditional implementation of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Alma-Ata celebrations. Attention must be kept constantly focused on the whole complex of harvesting operations and this year's crop must be harvested with maximum speed and in such a way to ensure high quality. Efforts must be directed toward increasing production of livestock products in every way on the basis of a firm fodder base.

G.A. Aliyev wished Sabirabadskiy Rayon's communists and agricultural workers new success in all their work and, by honorably implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, worthy results in the work toward our great Leninist party's 26th congress.

During his visit to Sabirabadskiy Rayon Comrade G.A. Aliyev acquainted himself with the work of field and livestock unit workers and visited a number of farms and construction projects.

NOVOSIBIRSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED

LD261003 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the rubric "Harvest Watch: For a High End Result" a 2,000-word report by correspondent S. Vtorushin entitled "The Siberian Field's New Grain." The introduction to the report states that "Novosibirskaya Oblast farmers are to pour more than 1.5 million tons of grain into the state's granaries this year" and that "Siberians are making extensive use of new forms of management to improve the leadership of all sectors of agricultural production." The report goes on to describe the successes and problems in making the transition to the "sectorial management structure" on farms in Novosibirskaya Oblast and concludes by noting that "more than 60 percent of all grain crops have been threshed" and "the oblast's grain-reception centers have received more than half a million tons of grain."

PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6 EXPEDITION NOTED

LD291506 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The scientific station Salyut-6 has been operating in space for three years now. It was put into orbit on September 29, 1977.

Over this period, three main crews and eight visiting crews worked onboard the station, 24 link-ups of transport ships of the type Soyuz, Soyuz-T and Progress were made. A vast program of scientific and technological research was conducted during the operation of the Salyut-6 station. Large experience of the creation of manned space complexes operating for a long time has been accumulated. The total time of the station's flight in the manned regime, including the work of the fourth main crew, surpassed eighteen months.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are on the 173rd day in flight. Today's program includes medical check-ups, physical exercises on the veloergometer and the "running" track, training with the use of the vacuum suit Chibis.

The technological experiment in the electric heating furnace Splav that was started on September 26 has been ended today. Another smelting was made to achieve in weightlessness a monocrystal of semiconductor material cadmium-mercury-tellurium.

The crew today continues implementing the program of studying natural resources of the earth and environmental studies. On the assignment of meteorologists, the cosmonauts specifically are conducting observations and photographing atmospheric fronts in different sections of the globe, tropical cyclones in the equatorial zone of the planet.

The flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37 is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LASER TECHNOLOGY EXAMINED

LD291117 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 September 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Glass for Lasers," a 1,200-word article by academician Ye. Velikhov on developments in laser technology in the USSR, and particularly the use of phosphate-based glass materials, which make it possible to "obtain extremely high-intensity light beams, simplify devices' optical systems, improve their reliability and significantly decrease costs." He notes Soviet scientists' success in producing phosphate glass "with extremely high chemical stability," thereby overcoming the material's major shortcoming.